

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1940.—VOL. XLII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL
(Established 1842).
HOLDERS of Mining Shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for same through Mr. CROFTS' agency.
SPECIAL RECOMMENDATION.—Belowda Beacon (Tin) shares, fully paid. The rich discovery at the elvan is improving—Vide report. Business as BUYER or SELLER.
BUSINESS IN CASTLE AN DINAS.
BUSINESS IN BOSCAWELL DOWNS—an established dividend tin mine. Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.
Daily Price List on application.
Bankers: The City Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:
50 Australian Unit, 18s. 25 East Van, £7½. 60 Plymington, 19s. 9d.
50 Aberdaunt, 13s. 6d. 80 E. Llangynog, 35s. 25 Pacific, £2½.
15 Asheton, £2½. 15 East Caradon, £4½. 50 Perkins Beach, 20s.
35 Boscas. Downs, £3 8s 6d. 20 Flagstaff, £15½. 30 Rookhope, £2½.
60 Birdseye Creek, £2½. 50 Frontino, 9s. 3d. 55 Richmond Con., £4½.
25 Bog, 38s. 10 Great Vor, £4½. 5 Rom. Gravels, £17½.
35 Bampfylde, £2½. 20 St. No. Lacey, 11s. 3d. 10 So. Condurrow, £6½.
40 Cagynon, 13s. 9d. 15 Grogwinlon, 15s. 50 Sweetland Crk., £3 16s
45 Camp Floyd, £2½. 15 Hington Down, £8½. 15 San Pedro.
50 Cedar Creek (fully paid), £3½. 25 Llanarmon, £2. 100 South Aurora, £1½.
1 Carn Brea, £16½. 20 Marke Valley, £3½. 30 Utah.
80 Chontales, 10s. 9d. 60 New Quebrada, £3 3 9 25 Van Consoles, £4½.
70 Cwm Elan (fully pd.) 60 New Hington, 18s. 20 W. Godolphin, £2 11 3
20 Castle an Dinas, 37s 6d. 10 New West Rosewarne, 20 Wt. Tankerville, £4 3 9
10 Emma (Silver), £22½. 55½. 75 West Maria, 10s. 6d.
5 East Lovell, £20½. 35 Old Treburgett, 17s 3d 150 West Caradon, 3s. 9d.
100 Eclipse, 3s. 3d. 50 Parys Mountain, £1½. 25 Wheal Agar.
20 Eberhardt, £2½. 75 Penstruthal, £2. 10 Wheal Uny.
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. YOUNGHUSBAND CHRISTIAN,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

MR. E. CAVENDISH TAOURDIN,
13 AND 14, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.; and CLAREMONT STREET, SHREWSBURY.
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER.

Every description of Stock and Shares bought and sold at net prices for cash or account.
Advances made on security of marketable mining stock on moderate terms.
Bankers: Messrs. Beck and Co., Shrewsbury.
The National Bank of Scotland, London.

MR. E. CHARTERS, 8, CRAIG'S COURT, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES FOR SALE free of commission:

130 Aberdaunt, 13s.	10 Emma, £22.	150 Rossa Grande, 5s.
30 Bwadrain, 30s.	20 Eberhardt, £2½.	70 Rosewall Hill, 30s.
50 Cedar Creek, £2.	30 East Llangynog, £2.	30 Rookhope, £2½.
30 Castle an Dinas, 38s.	100 Eclipse, 2s. 9d.	130 South Aurora, 1½.
40 Camp Floyd, £10½.	100 Frontino, 9s. 3d.	50 Silver P. mine, 34s.
2 Carn Brea, £13½.	10 Flagstaff, £15.	10 South France, £2½.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £27.	20 Great Lacey, £14½.	100 Van Consoles, £4½.
2 Dolcoath, £28.	5 Gawn, £2½.	200 West Caradon, 2s. 9d.
70 Don Pedro, £54. 6d.	12 Gress. Vor, £4½.	100 So. Tolcarne, 10s. 6d.
8 East Lovell, £19.	100 Gold Run, 15s.	50 Wheel Mary, £3.
25 East Van, £7½.	8 Hington, £8.	20 Wheal Agar, 37s. 6d.
10 East Basset, £29.	20 Russia Copper, £5.	8 Wheel Kitty, £13½.
50 Exmouth, £1½.	15 Richmond, £5.	40 W. Godolphin, £2½.
20 E. Grenville, 35s. 6d.	10 Roman Gravels, £17.	10 West Basset, £9.
50 Excelsior, 10s. 6d.	150 Rica, 20s.	10 W. Esgair Lle, £2½.

CASTLE AN DINAS.—This mine continues to improve most favourably—shares should be bought at once.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, E.C., LONDON, transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

NORTH POOL.—This week's report is still more favourable. Attention should be directed to these shares.
DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—The works are progressing favourably; probably early good results will accrue. Shares should be secured at par.
EAST LOVELL has advanced £4 per share since my advice to purchase.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Seton, Frank Mills, Great Rock, Minera, Willoughby, Gawton, Boscaswell Downs, West Frances, and Bog shares.

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), have FOR SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed:—
50 Aberdaunt (offer wtd.) 10 East Lovell, £20½.
50 Aberdaunt, 13s. 6d. 5 Emma, £22 8s. 9d.
50 Almada, 18s. 100 Eclipse, 2s. 9d.
50 All-y-Crib, 10s. 100 Frontino, 9s. 3d.
50 Australian Unit, 18s. 10 Flagstaff, £15.
50 Bampfylde, 20s. 20 Great Lacey, £14½.
50 Boscaswell Downs, 20s. 5 Gawn, £2½.
50 Birdseye Creek, £2½. 12 Gress. Vor, £4½.
50 Blue Hills, £2½. 100 Gold Run, 15s.
50 Boscaswell Downs, 20s. 8 Hington, £8.
50 Chontales, 10s. 6d. 20 Russia Copper, £5.
50 Castle an Dinas, £2 3 9 15 Richmond, £5.
50 Cathedral, 15s. 10 Roman Gravels, £17.
50 Colorado, £2½. 150 Rica, 20s.
50 Cwm Elan (fully pd.) 50 East Lovell, £20½.
50 Camp Floyd, £2½. 10 Emma, £22.
50 Carn Brea, £16½. 20 Eberhardt, £2½.
50 Cardigan Old Bog, 25s. 30 East Llangynog, £2.
50 Cook's Kitchen, £27. 100 Eclipse, 2s. 9d.
50 Burrow and Butson, 10s. 100 Frontino, 9s. 3d.
50 Blaen Caelan, 10s. 10 Flagstaff, £15.
50 Don Pedro, 1s. prem. 20 Great Lacey, £14½.
50 Denbighshire, 10s. 5 Gawn, £2½.
50 West Caradon, 2s. 9d. 12 Gress. Vor, £4½.
50 West Esgair Lle, 10s. 100 Gold Run, 15s.
50 W. Grenville, £9 8s 9d. 8 Hington, £8.
50 Malpas, £2 8s.

W. MARLBOROUGH and Co. direct attention to East Lovell, New Lovell, Lovell, Boscaswell Downs, and South Tolcarne.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 22 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
25 Gawn, £2½; 75 Penstruthal; 20 West Polbrean, £2 19s. 6d.; 25 Blue Hills, £4.
125 Cwm Elan, 5s. (fully paid); 50 Perkins Beach, 24s.; 100 South Tolcarne; 70 West Jewell; 10 Tankerville, £15½; 25 West Tankerville, £4½; 50 Wheal Crebor, 19s.; 50 Old Treburgett, 14s. 9d.; 50 New Dolcoath; 100 Plymington, 20s.; 5 Grogwinlon, 15s.; 25 Dolcoath, £27; 50 Parys Mountain, 32s. 6d.; 5 East Lovell; 50 Hobb's Hill; 5 South Carn Brea, £3 16s. 3d.; 25 Rookhope Valley, £2½; 35 Van Consoles; 25 Hington, 15s.; 100 South Roman Gravels; 9 Wheal Seton, £2½; 30 West Gwynnapp; 50 Perran Wheal Vvyan (fully paid); 9 Wheal Basset, £2½; 65 Great Caradon, 11½; 80 Wheal Lucy; 20 New Pembroke, £2½; 50 All-y-Crib; 2 Wheal Margaret, £11½; 35 Pennerley, £2½; 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 11s.; 30 Cedar Creek (fully paid), £4; 65 San Pedro, £4½; 150 Gold Run, 16s. 6d.; 50 Birdseye Creek, £3; 40 Sweetland Crk., £3 16s.; 90 Tudana-mutana, 17s.; 80 Tudolme, 100 Anglo-Australian, 12s. 6d.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Miners, Dolcoath, Emar, Gold Run, Cedar Creek, East Lovell, St. Agnes Consoles, Penstruthal, and Van Consoles.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

MR. ALFRED E. COOK
(Son and Successor to the late Mr. EDWARD COOK),
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Dealer in Tankerville, West Tankerville, Roman Gravels, Pennerley, Van Consoles, New Lovell, West Caradon, South Margaret, East Foxdale, Belowda Beacon, West Gwynnapp Consoles, Emma, and nearly all British or Foreign Mines, Railways, and Foreign Stocks.
A purchase of Rookhope Valley shares is strongly recommended.
Bankers: Alliance Bank (Limited).

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Established 1857.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS IN ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.
WHAT TO SELECT—WHAT TO AVOID.—
BY FREDK. WM. MANSELL.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
PINNERS HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
The OCTOBER number (now ready) contains a Comprehensive Review of the Position and Prospects of the General Investment and Mining Markets, &c., which should be read by all shareholders and others interested in such matters. It also contains many valuable hints to speculators.
* Differing in every respect from all monthly Circulars, it embodies a large amount of valuable information, and well deserves being filed for future reference.
—Vide London press.
Gratis to clients. Subscription 1s. per copy, or 10s. 6d. per annum.
Established 1857. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders received and commissions received as usual.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices annexed, free of commission:
50 Aberdaunt, 16s. 20 Llanarmon, £1 17s. 6d. 25 South Tolcarne, 17s 6d
50 Aberdovey, offer wtd. 20 Malaga, £10 paid, offer 5 Tankerville, £15 2s. 6d
25 All-y-Crib, £2 2s. 20 wanted. 25 Terras.
25 Boscaswell Downs, £4 10 New Dolcoath, £3 10s. 10 West Basset, £9 10s.
50 Central Van, £2. 50 New Hington, 14s. 20 West Frances, £14 10s.
50 Cwm Elan, 8s. 20 New Lovell, £2 2s. 6d. 50 West Maria, 18s.
50 East Bottle Hill, £2. 30 North Crofty, 15s. 50 Wheal Buller, £16.
10 Eberhardt, £6 10s. 20 Parys Mount, £1 12 6 5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £15 5s.
200 Excelsior, 9s. 25 Pennerley, £2 11s. 2 Wh. Margaret, £12.
50 Fortescue, offer wtd. 10 Rookhope Val., £2 16 50 Wh. Unity Wood, £1.
25 Gawn, £2½. 1 St. Ives Consoles, £14½
10 Hington Down, £8½. 50 St. Lawrence, £2 5s.

MESSRS. JAMES HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Business in East Lovell, Hington, New Rosewarne, South Condurrow, Uny, Boscaswell Downs, Emma, Flagstaff, Birdseye Creek, Sweetland, Cedar Creek, Camp Floyd, Pennerley, West Tankerville, &c., &c.
H. and Co. will advise correspondents as to one mine (dividend) to pay 25 per cent. on present price, and the shares to advance 100 per cent.
Cheques to be crossed London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. T. R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

A purchase of the following shares at the present prices cannot fail to realise handsome profits either for investment or for a rise in price. The mines are being vigorously and legitimately developed.
New Dolcoath. Excelsior. Cathedral.
Penstruthal Consoles. West Jewell. South Tolcarne.
West Gwynnapp Consoles. The Lovell. South Margaret.
Mr. COMYN can supply any of the above on favourable terms, and recommends immediate application.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
38, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
"Handy Book for Investors," 530 pages, cloth bound; second edition, revised and enlarged, and with a copious index, post free, 10s. 6d.
"British Mines and Mining," 136 pages, cloth, 2s. 6d., post free.
"Investment and Financial Record," post free on application.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

MESSRS. HOOKE AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.;
AND 25, WATERLOO STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. HOOKE and Co., in consequence of the large increase in their business, beg to inform their friends and clients that for their convenience they have opened offices at 25, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.
Messrs. HOOKE and Co. are prepared to execute, with punctuality and dispatch, commissions for the sale, transfer, or purchase of any stocks or shares which they may be favoured with. Being in constant communication with many of the most experienced mineralogists of the day, at home and abroad, they are in a position to give valuable and exclusive information on mining matters.

FOR SALE—
10 New Hendra. 25 Llanmor Lead. 50 East Cwm Vear Lead.
10 Aberdaunt. 50 Cwm Dwyry. 100 Blaen Caelan.
40 West Jewell. 20 South Plymington. 100 Dolwen.
20 Cardigan Old Bog, 30s 5 Bwadrain. 100 South Phoenix.
20 Rosewarne United. 50 Broadford. 100 Llywernog.
10 Whitehaven Iron. 15 East Llangynog. 50 Terras.
10 Great West Chiverton. 100 All-y-Crib. 20 South Tolcarne.
40 Tolima. 20 West Llangynog. 5 Keswick.
20 Brynswyth. 25 Bellavista. 15 Van Consoles.
20 Wheal Whisper. 50 Cathedral. 40 New Dolcoath.

PORTSCUPE TIE MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Messrs. HOOKE and Co. beg to draw particular attention to this most promising undertaking, the shares in which are certain to go to a high premium, and should be secured at once, if advantage would be taken of present low price. We can offer 50 shares, fully paid, at 30s. per share.

HOOKE AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Railway, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares bought and sold at the best market prices.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
40 Aberdaunt, 18s. 30 Flagstaff, £15½. 30 Parys Mountain, 34s 9
25 All-y-Crib, 42s. 6d. 100 Georgia, 13s. 6d. 25 Richmond, £2½.
50 Australian Unit, 18s. 9 150 Gold Run, 15s. 25 Rookhope, £2 8s.
35 Bog, 38s. 70 General Brazilian, 6s 3 15 Sierra Butte.
30 Birdseye Cr., £2½. 5 Great Vor, £5. 65 South Aurora, 22s. 3d.
60 Broadford, 35s. 6d. 10 Great Lacey, £15. 25 Van Consoles, £2 13 9
75 Boscas. Downs, £3½. 100 St. No. Lacey, 9s. 25 West Frances, £14½.
20 Cape Copper, £24½. 20 Dolcoath, £2 16s. 3d. 40 Sweetland, £3 16s. 9d
45 Camp Floyd, £2½. 20 Hington Down, £6 3 9 10 Silver Plume.
50 Chontales, 10s. 6d. 20 Kansas, 37s. 6d. 80 So. Rom. Grav., 18s 6d
2 Carn Brea, £153½. 20 Last Chance, £5 6s. 3d 10 So. Condurrow, £7.
50 Carn Camborne, 20s. 60 Llanarmon, 37s. 6d. 5 South France, £2½.
50 Crenver & Abraham, 17s. 6d. 50 Malpas, £4½. 100 Tolima.
50 Castle an Dinas, 44s. 15 Marke Valley, £3 16 1 3 Tincroft, £27½.
50 Don Pedro, 13s. 25 New Quebrada, £3 3 9 15 Trumpet Cons., £13½.
10 East Lovell, £20. 25 New Pembroke, £4½. 15 Tankerville, £15½.
5 East Basset, £31. 20 N. Tankerville, 19s. 6d 70 Thornhill Reef, 25s 6d
60 East Llangynog, 41s. 25 New Lovell, 45s. 40 Utah, 34s.
50 Excelsior, 10s. 9d. 45 New Dolcoath, £2½. 25 Van Consoles, £2 13 9
40 Exmouth, 40s. 50 New Hington, 10s. 3d 45 Wheal Lucy, 26s.
20 Emma, £23. 50 Plymington, 20s. 6d. 100 West Caradon, 2s. 9d.
25 Eberhardt, £2½. 50 Penstruthal, 40s. 5 West Frances, £14½.
100 Frontino, 10s. 9d. 40 Perkins Beach, 20s. 6d 10 W. Tankerville, £2½.
35 Pennerley, £1s. 20 Wh. Chiverton, £9.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1852.
MESSRS. GOULD SHARP AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,
BUY and SELL Stocks and Shares in English and Foreign Railways, Debentures, Banks, Telegraphs, Insurance, Gas, Docks, Water Works, American and Colonial Stocks, Foreign Stocks and Bonds, and Miscellaneous Shares of every marketable description, at the closest prices of the day.
(BANKERS: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C.)

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING MINES at close prices:—
Carn Brea. Dolcoath. Tincroft.
Cook's Kitchen. West Basset. West Frances.
Roman Gravels. Mary Ann. Plymington.
Van. Van Consoles. Penstruthal.
East Lovell. West Seton. Wheal Buller.
Nangles. East Chiverton. Medlyn Moor.
N.B.—Reliable information and advice to shareholders and investors as to the best and safest investments.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO.,
10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.
MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.
Recommended for immediate purchase—Tincroft, South Condurrow, South Tolcarne, Penstruthal, and Boscaswell Downs, in each of which Messrs. A. W. T. and Co. are dealers either as buyers or sellers.
Wanted an offer for 200 South Roman Gravels.
Mr. A. W. THOMAS has recently visited Cornwall, and is prepared to advise the public respecting mines in the districts of Camborne, Redruth, St. Day, and St. Just.
Monthly Circular for October now ready; post free, 6d.

MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, have BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
Birdseye. Mary Ann. Sweetland Cr. sek.
Eberhardt. West Wheal Gorland. Malpas.
Eclipse. Pennerley. Buller.
Kitty (St. Agnes). Pacific. Utah.
Cedar Creek. Parys Mountain. West Esgair Lle.
Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application.—Special Business in Camp Floyd.
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON, SWORN BROKERS.

TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD
OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.
G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for October, now ready, post free, price 6d.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., begs to inform his clients and friends that he has REMOVED his OFFICE from No. 5, Whitehall, to No. 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C., to where in future all communications should be addressed.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
77, CORNHILL, advises the immediate purchase of WHEAL GRENVILLE and TRELIGH WOOD shares.

BRYNN TIN MINE.
WANTED, 250 SHARES in the above MINE. State lowest price. Also, 500 SHARES in the BAMPFYLDE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Address, "A. E." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Are in a position to deal in all kinds of Stocks and Shares, British or Foreign, and will advise, gratuitously, whether to buy or sell in the following:—
Wheal Whisper. Harvest. Hobb's Hill.
Castle an Dinas. Monday Hill. Ambrose Lake.
Monkton Manganese. Tamar Consoles. All-y-Crib.
Gooninnia. Cwm Ricket.
But more especially those mines legitimately bordering upon dividends.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—500 or any less portion of shares in the Brynn Tin Mining Company (Limited), not exceeding 30s. per share; and 1000 shares in the Bampfylde Copper and Iron Mining Company (Limited).

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
4, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.
Belowda Beacon.—The great country elvan has been cut, and is now worth in places 6 cwt. of tin to the ton. This is a splendid discovery, and shares are in demand.
CASTLE AN DINAS should be secured for a great rise.

MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
32, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.
Business transacted in all marketable Securities for cash or account.
A. E. F. and Co. strongly recommend the purchase of Bampfylde Copper Mining Company's shares. Another important discovery has taken place. Captain S. Mitchell says:—"I am very pleased to advise you that we have opened on a north lode, half a mile north of the Bampfylde lode, which is lasting first-rate, producing splendid yellow and horse-flesh colour ore close up to surface." From this discovery a rise in the price of shares is inevitable. Shares should be bought at once.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. BLYTH AND HUTCHINSON,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
3, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every information respecting both British and Foreign Mines will be furnished free by post or on application.
Price-List daily.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

INVESTORS IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BONDS,
Railways, Bank Shares, Mines, should consult
THE "INVESTMENT REVIEW,"
Independent, Fearless, and Exhaustive.
By JOHN R. PIKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Post free, Threepence.

THE CASTLE AN DINAS TIN MINE (LIMITED).
The LONDON STOCK AND SHARE AGENCY
is prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for a LIMITED NUMBER of SHARES in this company, at par, or £2 each. This mine is held in high repute amongst the best authority on mining matters.
OFFICES.—165, STRAND, LONDON.

THE INVESTORS' MONITOR, published the first Saturday in each month, contains VALUABLE and RELIABLE INFORMATION for INVESTORS. Price 2d. The October number can be had on application.
OFFICES.—165, STRAND, LONDON.

500 BLAKE'S PATENT ORE-CRUSHERS
NOW IN USE.
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MR. H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE SHARE DEALER,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, transacts business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day.
Sound Dividend Mines having declined considerably, the present opportunity for purchasing should not be let slip by intending investors.

THE TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 Shares of £1 each.

10s. per share to be paid upon application, and the remaining 10s. three months after allotment of the shares.

In the event of no allotment being made the money will be returned in full.

BANKERS.

WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, Tavistock.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and CO., Lombard-street, London.

SECRETARY.

Mr. THOMAS JOHN BARNARD.

OFFICER.

TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION WORKS, BEERALSTON, TAVISTOCK.

The Directors or Committee of Management will be chosen from the body of Shareholders at the First General Meeting.

This company is being formed for the purposes of acquiring the leases held by the present proprietors, granted by the Right Honourable William Henry Earl of Mount Edgumbe, of the works situated at Holes Hole, in the parish of Beerferris, in the county of Devonshire, known as the Lower Tamar Lead Smelting Works; also the exclusive rights of working the mineralised matters now lying upon the surface of the Old Tamar Mines, estimated at considerably over 100,000 tons, and of a value for silver alone of £250,000. The benefits to be derived may be briefly described as follows:—

1.—The enterprise has no speculative nature attached to it, the requisite additional machinery and plant having only to be erected for the returns of handsome profits to immediately follow.

2.—The works are situated most conveniently for the delivery of coals, salt, and materials requisite in the successful and profitable carrying on of the business, as they are upon the banks of the navigable River Tamar, about 10 miles from Plymouth, the company having the privilege of using the quay included with and attached to the works.

3.—The grants of the properties are obtained upon the most favourable terms, the royalty or dues upon the minerals being one-twentieth, and the rent of the extensive works, covering acres of ground, with the numerous offices, buildings, &c., but £45 per annum, the value of which in a town, and with far less available privileges, would be at least 20 times the amount.

4.—The most important and expensive features in the successful carrying out of such an enterprise, and upon which time, as well as money, has to be expended are already concluded, since the labyrinth of flues, and the stack or chimney, 160 ft. high from its base, and 300 ft. from the river, with the other titles to be at once derived, cost the old smelting company upwards of £20,000.

5.—The present proprietors, who have obtained the properties under such peculiarly advantageous terms from the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, in his interest and desire for the successful carrying out of the works by the amalgamation process, that is commencing to cause so much agitation, ask no cash whatever for the transfer to the company, although they have expended £1000 since acquiring the grant, in repairing the flues, and some of the calcining furnaces and buildings, &c., which had become greatly dilapidated from being so long unused. They take the whole of their interest in shares; ask no money whatever for their property and outlay; and look only to future success for their reward, which they consider certain upon the expenditure of further capital.

6.—There are in addition to more than 500 tons of blocks of granite, paving-stones and bricks, which not only save the cost of purchase and carriage, but reduce to a minimum the expenses of erecting further buildings in the future, as time and success require their extension, over 100 tons of the best iron, at the low price of £4 s. per ton, which is for the benefit of the works, and can be had when, and only when, wanted for the increasing of calcining ovens, furnaces, &c.

7.—Added to the above enumerations, there are two fixed steam-engines, that require but little repair to be put in good working order; and independently the present lessees have purchased two additional small engines, the one being erected with four large wrought-iron barrels and connecting gear-work, all ready for revolving and the other the smaller one, the other is intended for the raising of sea-water by centrifugal pump, to be used for a specific purpose at the works. The leaching process has also received great attention, by which the base metals are removed from the silver through the aid of hot water—two large copper boilers, with furnaces, being already provided, capable of holding 500 gallons of water. There are also large vats purchased, and on the premises, with perforated false bottoms, to act as filters, that will contain as much as 4 tons of the ore at a time.

8.—The directors will be chosen at the first general meeting, which will give such shareholders as feel disposed the opportunity of offering themselves for election. It is only deemed necessary to add that it is considered the first call of 10s. per share, or £300, will make such returns and profits that dividends can forthwith be paid, and the remaining £900 will be capital, to still further extend the works without having to devote the profits for that purpose. The primary object in such an undertaking is to discover a large quantity of mineralised matters containing silver, with, if possible, an adjoining suitable site or works to operate upon them—this is already accomplished. The next point is to reduce the stuff on a large scale to an impalpable powder. The immediate and only requisitions, therefore, for success are, first, to convey the ore as cheaply as possible to the stamps. It fortunately happens that one of the chief ingredients used is salt, and that salt water is close at hand. Economy must be studied in every detail. The stamps can be erected near the sea; and, as the cost of carriage admits of being reduced by horse-labour at an average of 1s. 6d. per ton to 4d. per ton, by the outlay of capital and the use of wire-rope, it is proposed to convey the stuff by that method direct to the stamps. It is useless to attempt to pick over the immense piles; no doubt, if sorted, nothing less than 20 ozs. of silver to the ton of the picked matter need be hoped; but the better plan is to put the whole through the stamps, and the buddles used afterwards in the process of concentration, the same as in the dressing of tin, will reduce the quantity of material to be operated upon at the works and increase its richness.

What is wanted, therefore, is the cheapest mode of transit for 25 to 100 tons per day, with a sufficient number of stamps and motive-power to pulverise 25 tons per day, and dressing-floors to concentrate the same. Having arrived thus far, which will cost, it is believed, under £2000, not forgetting that there will be a small expense in raising the sea-water a few feet, which will well repay itself; with the furnaces, revolving barrels, &c., at present ready, another £1000 will extend them to correspond with the 25 tons stamped, and pay for all contingent expenses. The 25 tons are reduced to 12 tons, as the subjoined estimate will show, which are taken to the works adjacent. The calcining furnaces are kept continually going; the fires never let out; the stuff is brought in saturated, in a pulp, and placed near the same, as there is a stock kept in hand for immediate treatment. The continued heat causes the water to soon evaporate, leaving the salt in the material, which, when dry, is chloridised in the ovens with a little additional salt, if needed. The silver, copper, lead, and other materials are converted into chlorides, and the leaching process is then resorted to. The stuff treated as yesterday, and which is now cold, is placed in the 4-ton oak vats, or filters; a stream of cold water is passed through it, until the whole of the copper and salt is removed; then boiling water is introduced, bringing out the chlorides of lead and zinc in solution, which, unlike copper and salt, are only soluble in hot water; and as soon as cold in the cistern prepared for the liquid precipitate themselves, the water containing the copper is also saved, and the copper precipitated by the use of scraps of metallic iron. Thus, the base metals are removed and saved. The silver is still left in the stuff in a chloride form, and is then either hot or cold water. The opportunity is now left to obtain it pure from other metals, and it is at once placed with hot water and scrap wrought-iron in the iron barrels, to be revolved for about four hours. The chemical agency of the iron and intense heat convert the chloride of silver into metallic silver; mercury is then introduced. The barrels are again started, and worked for about six hours. When it is found that the quicksilver has, with its affinity for silver, collected the latter, and formed an amalgam, the quicksilver is run out, and passed through chamois leather. The paste amalgam that cannot be passed through the leather contains the silver, which is then re-torted. The mercury is saved, and the silver undergoes its last process in the refining-pot, to be made perfectly pure, when it is ready for sale, and will realise over 8s. per ounce.

ESTIMATE UPON THE WORKING OF TWENTY-FIVE TONS PER DAY.

EXPENSES.

Carriage by wire-rope—25 tons, at 6d. per ton £ 0 12 6

Stamping and concentrating—25 tons, at 3s. 6d. per ton 4 7 6

(The 25 tons are now reduced to 12 tons by concentration.)

Coals—6 cwt. at 25s. per ton; 12 tons 3 15 0

Salt—4 cwt. at 30s. per ton; 12 tons 3 12 0

(Independent of the salt obtained by sea-water.)

Loss of mercury—12 tons, at 2s. 6d. per ton 1 10 0

Staff attending furnaces, the revolving of barrels, leaching process, and all incidentals—12 tons, at 8s. per ton 4 16 0

Dues—1-20th on £68 3 6 0

Total £21 19 0

INCOME.

The 25 tons 10 ozs. silver per ton, equal to 260 ozs. the concentration, will average 12 tons, at 17 ozs., equal to 204 ozs.; of this only 80 per cent. is obtained—making (say) 164 ozs.; at 6s. per ounce £41 0 0

Thus, only 164 ozs. are obtained, out of 260 ozs., or a loss of 88 ozs.; but this is not entirely lost, being but the result of the first treatment, and the stuff is again concentrated, for the extraction of the silver.

Produce of lead, zinc, and copper—25 tons, at £1 25 0 0

Total £66 0 0

SUMMARY.

Expenses £21 19 0

Income 66 0 0

Profit £44 1 0

Calculating only 300 working days per year, and the stamps and furnaces must be kept going day and night, Sundays included; the profit is considerably over 100 per cent. per annum upon the entire capital, and with the expenditure of the remaining £3000, 600 tons per day could be treated with still better results, as the great secret of success and large profits depend entirely upon the working of the amalgamation process upon a gigantic scale, and the turning over of a great number of tons per day.

The 100,000 tons referred to above are of immense advantage as a starting point for the works; but, as in less than two years 1000 tons may be treated per day, it becomes palpable that in a comparatively short space of time the whole of the quantity will be exhausted. There are, however, hundreds of thousands of tons of equally rich material now thrown aside as useless, that can be called into requisition by purchase at a low figure; and the peculiarly advantageous position of section extensive works for the water conveyance of the same renders this undertaking one of the most profitable, beneficial, legitimate enterprises ever brought before the world.

Prospectuses may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, of whom also orders for the inspection of the works may be had.

Applications for shares to be made upon the annexed form to either the bankers or secretary.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 Shares of £1 each.

10s. call per share on application, 10s. per share three months after allotment.

BANKERS.

WEST OF ENGLAND BANK, Tavistock.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and CO., London.

SECRETARY—Mr. THOMAS J. BARNARD.

OFFICES—TAMAR WORKS, BEERALSTON, TAVISTOCK.

To the Directors.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid your the sum of £ , being the first call of 10s. per share on shares, I request you to allot me that number, and I agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the calls as they become due, and to sign the Articles and Memorandum of Association if required so to do. Name in full , Address , Dated , 187 . Your bankers or your secretary.

RECEIPT.

THE TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 Shares of £1 each.

10s. call per share on application, 10s. per share three months after allotment.

BANKERS.

WEST OF ENGLAND BANK, Tavistock.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and CO., London.

SECRETARY—Mr. THOMAS J. BARNARD.

OFFICES—TAMAR WORKS, BEERALSTON, TAVISTOCK.

Received this day of , 187 , on behalf of the above-named company, the sum of £ , being the first call of 10s. on shares.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER.

OFFICES,—62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

This company grant licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps, Jiggers, Side-blow Percussion Tables, Classifiers, and Buddles. The whole in combination are in successful operation at Rhoswydyl Mines, Mach ylleth, the Bog Waste, Shropshire, Darren and Gertrude Mines, Cardiganshire. The Jiggers are largely used at the Van, Caldbeck Fells Mines, and at many mines, with unequalled success.

Self-acting Floors are in course of construction at various mines in England and Scotland, regarding which Mr. Gregory will be pleased to give information, answer all enquiries, and give orders for inspection.

Mr. GEORGE GREEN, of Aberystwith, the company's mechanical engineer, is prepared to give designs and estimates, or contract for the supply of machinery, and for the laying out of floors.

He is doing a large business in the supply of Dressing Machinery for the treatment of Gold and Silver Ores in Foreign Parts, and all classes of ores at home. He has devoted himself to the perfecting of Self-acting Dressing Machinery, and has, by his inventions, greatly conducted to the success of the system.

T. CURRIE GREGORY, Secretary.

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PATENT RECIPROCATING CRUSHER

Is the SIMPLEST and BEST PULVERISER in existence. It will do BETTER WORK, and MORE OF IT, on same power than any other yet invented.

Apply for terms to GEORGE GREEN, Aberystwith; or to the patentee, ROBERT GIRDWOOD, Edinburgh.

MAY BE SEEN AT WORK AT GREAT DARREN MINE, NEAR ABERYSTWITH.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, of most approved construction, from 8 to 60 in. cylinder, for WINDING and GENERAL PURPOSES. TWO DOUBLE FLUED BOILERS, of SNEYSHILL PLATES, FOR SALE, to be tested to 120 lbs. TWO SINGLE-FLUED STEEL BOILERS, and others, to be tested to 100 lbs., if required.

CREASE AND CO., 39, CONGREVE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

FOR SALE, a ROLLING MILL, of first-rate construction, consisting of—

ONE 24-in. REVERSING PLATE TRAIN.

ONE 20-in. SHEET TRAIN.

ONE 16-in. BOLT and BAR TRAIN: with 120-horse power ENGINES.

Also, ONE 10 cwt. STEAM HAMMER, 9 ft. between uprights, SHEARING MACHINES, OVERHEAD and JIB CRANES, ROLL LATHE, and set of duplicate parts for the mill.

The above mill is suitable for all branches of a general Copper Trade, or for the Rolling of Iron Sheets and Plates.

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JARROW-ON-TYNE.

FOR SALE, a high class 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; also, a 16-horse power, with or without reversing gear.

FOR SALE, several first-class second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, in excellent order.

PIT WINDING GEAR made at a short notice suitable for portable engines.

FOR SALE, a first-class MORTAR MILL.

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BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

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These stamps are fitted with a NEW KIND OF BED, giving four grates to each stamp. Licenses granted to adapt the arrangement to existing stamps, to which it is equally applicable. Also,

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64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

EMIGRANTS and PERSONS GOING ABROAD are recommended to take with them a good supply of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and by their judicious use prevent and cure the disorders incident to change of climate. They possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and are an excellent preventive against dysentery, lethargy, faintings, fevers, cholera, &c.

Registration of New Companies.

The following Joint-Stock Companies have been registered:—

METROPOLITAN PATENT STARCH COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000l., in 100,000 shares of 5l. each. To acquire the business of Mr. C. Davies, of Wandsworth, Surrey. The subscribers take one share as follows:—J. D. H. Smyth, 88, Tavistock-road, W.; G. F. W. Langton, 161, Ledbury-road, Bayswater; J. G. Carrigan, 1, Clyde-road, Addiscombe; R. N. St. John, 65, Old Broad-street; J. Frost, 6, Northport street, New North-road; F. N. Clarke, Argyle House, Norwood; E. T. Sheldrick, Croydon, Surrey.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT AGENCY (TALLERMAN'S) COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000l., in 30,000 shares of 5l. each. This company acquires the Australian Meat Agency of Mr. D. Tallerman. The subscribers are—D. Tallerman, 113, Cannon-street, 250 shares; J. R. Stebbing, Manor House, Millbrook, 30 shares; J. R. Stebbing, 19, Newcastle-street, Strand, 30; E. C. Campbell, 25, Carlton-hill, St. John's Wood, 30; C. H. Cooke, 11, John-street, Bedford Row, 30; G. de Winton, 2, Clifton-road, Selhurst, 30; J. H. Cooksey, Kingsbridge House, Southampton, 30.

ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 500,000l., in 5000 shares of 100l. each. For establishing a line of steamships. The subscribers take one share, and are—W. B. Forwood, Liverpool; T. B. Forwood, Thornton Manor, Neston, Cheshire; A. B. Forwood, Woolton Hill, near Liverpool; T. B. Forwood, sen., Thornton Manor, Neston, Cheshire; W. Burrows, Delamere, Southgate, Liverpool; D. Campbell, 12, Berkeley-street, Liverpool; J. Moore, 388, Pellow-lane, Walton-road, Liverpool.

VALLEY MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000l., in 125 shares of 200l. each. This company acquires certain freehold woollen and cotton mills, situated at Morley, in Yorkshire, known as the Valley Mills. The subscribers, who take one share each, are—H. Bradley, Morley; J. Barron, Morley; J. Holliday, Morley; E. Stockwell, Morley; S. Kaye, Morley; E. Bradley, Morley; W. Jackson, Morley.

SOUTHEAST AND ISLE OF WIGHT STEAM FERRY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 12,000l., in 1200 shares of 10l. each. To work a steam ferry between Southampton and the Isle of Wight. The subscribers are—A. Nance, Baffins, Portsea, 50 shares; E. Emanuel, Grove House, Southsea, 20; W. G. Chambers, Eastland, Southsea, 30; A. De Pass, 6, Clarence Parade, Southsea, 10; H. Morris, High-street, Portsmouth, 50; A. Nance, jun., Landport, Southsea, 10; C. H. Bailey, Portsea, 10.

MWNBWLL LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 35,000l., in 14,000 shares of 2l. 10s. each. This company acquires the Mwnbwll Mine, in Flintshire. The subscribers take one share each, and are—John Lloyd, Hendre Mines, near Mold; W. Rowland, 6, Egerton-terrace, Ardwick, Manchester; W. R. Fox, Congleton; B. O'Connor, Beaumont Lodge, Rusholme; M. Hipp, Montgomery-terrace, Routh, Cardiff; Thomas Jones, 57, High-street, Manchester; John Kenyon, 11, Watling-street, Manchester; O. Rowland, Back George-street, Manchester.

TWICKENHAM GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000l., in 6000 shares of 5l. each. For supplying Twickenham with gas. The subscribers are—E. H. Donithorne, Colne Lodge, Twickenham, 20; Charles A. Hardman, Heath House, Twickenham, 20; W. Withers, London-road, Twickenham, 20; J. M. Steadwell, Chestow Villa, Twickenham, 20; John Bowzer, London-road, Twickenham, 20; C. Bondry, Twickenham, 20.

GREAT GRIMSBY WHITE STAR SEA FISHING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 12,000l., in 1200 shares of 10l. each.

MACMILLAN'S PATENT CLINCH BUTTON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 1000l., in 1000 shares of 1l. each. To manufacture an improved kind of button under a patent.

MOLINA COPPER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 13,500l., in 135 shares of 100l. each. To acquire and work certain copper mines near Molina de Aragon, in Spain. The subscribers are—J. R. McLean, M.P., 2, Park-street, Westminster, 25 shares; Emile Van Emden, 43, Leithway, 10; C. W. Wagnell, 57½, Old Broad-street, 5; John Stanforth, 29, Princes-gate, 5; Henry Howe, 15, Springfield-villas, Kilburn; W. T. Y. Dickey, Park House, Walmley; J. T. Campbell, 17, Warwick-street, W.; E. A. Smith, 150, Leadenhall street, E.C.

NETHERBY STEAM CULTIVATION COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 2500l., in 250 shares of 10l. each. For the cultivation of land by steam power.

LEVEN VALE IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000l., in 20,000 shares of 10l. each. For smelting and manufacturing iron. The subscribers take one share each, as follows—Alfred Allen, 3A, Pashall-road, Kentish Town; T. W. Youngusband, 75, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood; U. Green, The Limes, Copland road, South Hackney; W. W. Yaldwe, Vulcan-road, New-cross; G. R. Brome, 10½, Ironmonger-lane; W. D. Walker, Ladbroke-grove, Notting hill; Campbell Walker, 17, Lansdowne-road, W.

ENGLISH CHANNEL STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000l., in 10,000 shares of 10l. each. To acquire the sole right to use Captain Dickey's patent in the construction of steam-ships to run, in the first instance, between England and the Continent. The subscribers take one share each, and are—Sir James Carmichael, 12, Sussex-place, Regent's Park; Arthur Forbes, 43, Princes-gate; Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., 15, Elvaston-place, S.W.; Henry Howe, 15, Springfield-villas, Kilburn; W. T. Y. Dickey, Park House, Walmley; J. T. Campbell, 17, Warwick-street, W.; E. A. Smith, 150, Leadenhall street, E.C.

PHENIX QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000l., in 40,000 shares of 5l. each. To acquire from the Phenix Mining Company the Phenix Quicksilver Mine, in the Pope Valley mining district, in the county of Napa, California. The subscribers are—John Elliott, Basset, Southampton, 100 shares; R. B. Barrow, Sydney Hall, near Matlock, 100; J. S. Vaughan, 30, Pembroke-villas, Bayswater, 100; W. M. Bird, 5, Gloucester crescent, Hyde-park, 100; H. G. Shade, 11, Wyndham-place, Bryanston square, 10; P. B. Marshall, 8, Notting-hill-terrace, 10; Samuel Waters, 145, Cannon-street, E.C., 10.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

PERRAN WHEEL VYVYAN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on the mine on Tuesday.—Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS in the chair.
Mr. W. P. CARDOZO (the local purser) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors congratulated the shareholders upon the encouraging manner in which the mine is opening out. Up to the present time the directors have proceeded cautiously in the outlay of the capital at their command. In the preliminary development of a mine some experimental expenditure is necessary; hence the directors have preferred incurring a comparatively small outlay in determining the proper position for the commencement of vigorous operations than in expending a large amount of capital which might ultimately prove unproductive. Recent discoveries have shown that the mine is a good one, and that it will prove a great success. The directors need hardly refer to the favourable position which the mine occupies, nor point out that as far as it has been at present wrought its indications are at least in every way equal to its productive neighbour, West Chiverton. Corroborative testimony from the leading practical authorities who have recently visited the mine warrant the directors in speaking with more than ordinary confidence as to the property ultimately proving equal to every anticipation.

The report of the manager (Capt. Perry) was read, as follows:—
Oct. 22.—The following is my report of the operations at this mine from its commencement:—In the western workings No. 1 lode has been driven upon 64 fms., and the shaft has been sunk 18 fms. from surface; we have also driven on the course of No. 3 lode 32 fms., and put in a cross-cut 8 fms. south, to intersect the other part of the lode standing in this direction. We have also sunk a shaft about the middle of the sett, which is now down 11 fms. 3 ft.; a cross-cut has been driven 5 fms. to cut the lode, and driven on its course 3 fms. The new engine-shaft in the eastern workings has been sunk 18 fms., and the level driven on the course of the lode 20 fms. through a beautiful channel of ground, containing killas, flookan, and large stones of mundie and blende intermixed with fine lead. We have in our present end intersected a north and south lode, from 2 to 3 feet wide, of a most promising character, containing mundie, flookan, and blende, with occasional stones of lead, and will cut rich in depth. The lode is highly mineralised, and we think by the intersection of the east and west lodes, which are known to exist, will make large deposits of lead. We have in various parts of the property sunk 350 costan pits, and have thereby opened from north to south about 200 fms., and in addition we have opened about 60 fms. of ground on the eastern boundary of the mine; by this means we have proved the run of the lodes, which will greatly facilitate future operations. By means of the machinery on the mine, we shall be able to reach the intersection of the lodes above referred to, which is a most important point, seeing that in connection with similar intersections, and in a similar stratum, West Chiverton yielded its greatest riches.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in meeting you upon this occasion, because it affords me an opportunity of congratulating you upon the encouraging prospect of your mine becoming at no distant date a great prize, and also because you are afforded an opportunity of personally examining your property, and acquainting yourselves with its position and prospects, and forming your own opinion as to its value. One of the special and important advantages possessed by shareholders in home mines is the facility at their command for visiting the property in which they are interested, and I cannot help thinking it a matter of regret that such a manifest advantage is not more generally availed of by shareholders in British mines. You have seen that in Perran Wheel Vyvyan we have a mine most favourably situated, and believed to contain the famous West Chiverton main lode, which you all know has yielded enormous profits, returning to its shareholders dividends to the amount of 155,000l. upon a capital of 30,000l. I do not mean to say that the lode in our mine is going to be as productive as that, but the practical men present familiar with the mineralogical characteristics of the district will tell you that when the lode in West Chiverton had not been further developed than it is at present in Perran Wheel Vyvyan its general indications were far less encouraging—that fact alone is sufficient to justify us developing our mine with the utmost vigour. A large amount of necessary preliminary work has been completed, which will be available for the future economic development of the mine. All who have visited the property, including some of the highest practical authorities in Cornwall, concur in the opinion that upon adequate development, incurring a comparatively small outlay, it will amply repay all associated with it by returning to them handsome dividends for many years to come. Unlike most companies, where a large proportion of the capital is paid over to the vendors, the whole of the money is devoted to its legitimate purpose—opening out the mine—the vendors preferring to await the result of development than to dispose of their interest for a cash payment. I can only add that everything encourages us to persevere, because everything points to an early success being realised. I may add that, besides the practical authorities who already hold a stake in the company, there are others present who have recently acquired an interest, and will, I have no doubt, be very glad to state to the meeting their opinion of the future of the mine. With these few remarks I beg to move that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Capt. TREWORTH (the manager of New Chiverton) had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to questions, stated that the mine was being developed in accordance with the advice of the different practical authorities present, and, therefore, whatever success was realised would be due to them. (Hear, hear.) The directors looked after all matters of financial detail, and saw that the work corresponded with the reports.

Mr. F. W. MANSELL said that a large number of his friends being interested in the mine a duty devolved upon him to watch the progress of its development, and he need hardly say that it was to him a source of personal satisfaction to find that the indications continuously improved as the work progressed. The discretion and prudence displayed by the executive in having the mine developed up to that point whence the most suitable position for the machinery could be determined. It was admitted on all hands the prospect of the mine was such as to warrant its most vigorous development; but rather than detain the meeting with any of his own observations upon these points he should be glad to hear the opinions of the several practical authorities whom he saw present. He might, however, mention that, in company with Capt. Tregay, he had just been underground, and was more than pleased, not only with the general appearance and indications of the lode, but yet more with the congenial character of the rock through which it passed, which, if he mistook not, they would be told was precisely identical to that found in West Chiverton. Few mines contained so many promising lodes, and it was not too much to say that fewer still presented at shallow depths such favourable indications of opening out great deposits of lead.

Capt. TREMAYNE (of the Rose United and the Chiverton Moor Mines) said he had inspected the mine, and found the shaft had been sunk 18 fathoms from surface; the lode was 1½ to 2 ft. wide, with a north underlie of 2½ to 3 ft. in the fathom. Although at such a shallow depth from surface the lode contained spots of lead, but the strength of its character was strongly indicated by its component parts, being principally flookan, friable quartz, and containing some very good stones of mundie and blende. The whole stratification was very similar to that found in West Chiverton, and the mine was situated in the run of the lodes in the Chiverton district. He had no hesitation whatever in saying that the north and south lode deserved very vigorous prosecution—he much liked the character of that lode, especially in connection with that running east and west, and believed that in depth they would make deposits of lead. They possessed all the favourable lead-producing characteristics of the lodes in the district, and no practical man would hesitate to confidently recommend their prosecution in depth. The property was well situated, and as soon as the machinery had been placed in its position he should strongly advise the shallow level to be brought up on the course of the lode, for he had no doubt there were many other valuable lodes in the sett. He believed by prosecuting the mine deeper the shareholders would be well rewarded for their outlay. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said he was pleased to see Capt. Tregay present, because he had been connected with the mine from its commencement, and the shareholders would certainly like to hear the opinion of such an experienced authority.

Capt. TREGAY (of Pedn-ar-drea) would strongly advise the vigorous development of the eastern part of the sett, the stratification being everything that a miner could desire. Lodes in such a stratification must become productive in depth. Accompanied by Mr. Mansell, he had just inspected the mine. In the costeaning pit there seemed to be three or four lines of flookan, but he could not tell exactly whether there were two lodes or one. It seemed to him to be one immense lode. Going into the workings he found that the lode was met with at similar intersections, and when the lodes divided they were not so rich. It was also a significant fact that the lode in Perran Wheel Vyvyan was very similar to that in Chiverton Moor and Perran Wheel Virgin, and in the last-named mine a very valuable improvement had just taken place in the 45, where the lode yields large rocks of solid lead. The same plan courses passed through the two setts.

Capt. TREWORTH (of New Chiverton) confirmed the statements of the previous speakers. The mine was in a beautiful channel of ground, and was a good property, and there was no doubt that by a proper prosecution shareholders would be well rewarded for the expenditure they might incur. There were counter lodes and cross-courses, and the necessary indications so essential to deposits of mineral.

Capt. TREMAYNE had always given the preference to north and south lodes from the time he worked in East Wheal Rose, the lode in which was one of the richest in that district.

Capt. TREWORTH certainly liked the north and south lode better than the east

and west.—Capt. TREGAY thought the lode under the shaft and that towards the south was one and the same lode.

Mr. CARDOZO understood there were eight known lodes, and it would be for them to determine which it would be best to pursue.—Mr. MANSELL said that four had been tried, and the last seemed the best.

Capt. PERRY (the manager) in reply to questions, stated that he fully expected at the intersection of the counter lode 20 fms. west an important result would be met with; and from the general appearance of the lode, and its entire character, there was every ground to suppose mineral would be met with at 10 fms. deeper. He had a very high opinion of the lode, and its general character had much improved in the last 6 ft. sinking.

Capt. TREMAYNE was pleased to find that more spar was coming in the lode, for the flookan was as fine as any in the district. He calculated the machinery on the mine was capable of taking them down to a depth of 40 fms. from surface.

Mr. HITCHINS regarded it as a sound, legitimate speculation, and one likely to prove very successful. He believed, by a judicious development of the property, the time was not far distant when the shareholders would be receiving good dividends.

After some further discussion, the motion adopted the report and accounts was put and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors were elected, and Mr. G. G. Capon was appointed auditor. Mr. PRYOR said the shareholders in this mine were much indebted to Mr. Mansell for the zeal and ability displayed in promoting, and also in watching over, the general interests of the company. Personally, he (Mr. Pryor) was obliged to Mr. Mansell for the remarks he had made from time to time in his letters in the *Mining Journal* relative to the mines with which he (Mr. Pryor) was connected. Mr. Mansell had used a great deal of discretion and judgment in the mines he had selected to place before the public, and also in those he had avoided, and it was much to be regretted in the interest of legitimate mining that others did not follow such a commendable example. (Hear, hear.) As to Perran Wheel Vyvyan, he could not help hearing what others said of it, that it possessed all the characteristics of a good mine, only requiring a vigorous development to ensure success. If at any time he could be of any assistance he should only be too glad to do so.

Mr. BORLASE believed the eastern part of the mine—that now being worked—was not the best part yet wrought, but he did not desire anything better in point of indications, and he was pleased to find that so many practical authorities thought so highly of it. The district was good, and there was every indication to justify a vigorous prosecution, and to confidently look forward to the early realisation of profitable results.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Mansell for his continued attention to the company's interests, and his persistent advocacy of true and legitimate mining. Mr. F. W. MANSELL appropriately acknowledged the vote. It was true he did take considerable interest in mining as an investment. It was his business, and therefore he was at all times employing all means at his command to select and support only those mines which he believed to be good and honestly conducted. (Hear, hear.) It was for this purpose that he so often visited Cornwall to find out to his own satisfaction the merits or demerits of the various mines introduced to the public, and to advise accordingly. One great evil in the present day, and one which investors should set their faces against, was the absorption of so large an amount of the capital as purchase-money, by which it was diverted from its legitimate object, while the mine itself, however good, was thereby unfairly dealt with. In Perran Wheel Vyvyan, the whole of the capital was devoted to its legitimate purpose—the development of the mine. He believed in the eventual success of the mine, and would do all in his power to promote its prosperity.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, when the proceedings terminated.

NORTH TRELEIGH WOOD TIN AND COPPER MINING CO.

The statutory meeting was held at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Monday.
Mr. CARLYON SIMMONS in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read.
The CHAIRMAN said that the shareholders had been convened pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, and therefore the meeting was purely formal in its character. He might mention that the whole of the subscribed capital remained intact at the company's bankers, the directors having hesitated to commence active operations until the prices of labour, coal, and iron—three of the most essential requisites in mining—began to show indications of coming down to their normal value. The reaction had now fairly set in; and, although the board would not at present advise the purchase of the permanent pumping and other machinery, believing that it could be obtained in a short time hence at a much less cost than it could be purchased at the present time, yet they were strongly of opinion that the mining work might prudently be forthwith commenced. According to the practical opinions he had heard expressed, satisfactory results could be realised upon a very small expenditure of capital; but he should like to hear the opinions of the practical authorities present, so that shareholders might judge for themselves as to the value of the property in which they are interested. He would ask Capt. Tregay, who had been so long and deservedly known in connection with the Redruth mines, to kindly state to the meeting what he knew of Wheal Plenty, now known as the North Treleigh Wood Tin and Copper Mine.

Capt. TREGAY said the first time he had heard of this mine containing tin was when his friend, Mr. Edward Borlase, brought him a stone of ore, which strongly resembled jack, but upon closer examination he found it to contain a considerable quantity of tin. He went out to the mine, and upon examining the burrows discovered them to contain a considerable quantity of tinstone. Many years since the mine was imperfectly worked for copper, and although tin at that time was entirely neglected—if, indeed, the then workers were aware of the existence of that metal in the mine—a parcel had recently been sold for as high a price as 20l. per ton in the stone. The mine possessed several important lodes, and looking at the favourable channel of ground, its beautiful killas, and at the general character of the lode, which contained so much tin at that depth, and as it went into the hill containing so much blende, he considered the mine had most unusual prospects of becoming upon development as highly remunerative as any of the famous mines in the district. There were several places above the adit level that had been worked out by old tributers, who had sold considerable quantities of copper ore. The late Mr. John Williams, the founder of the present family, raised very considerable quantities of copper ore from shallow levels, one of his principal guiding stars being white killas, similar to that found in North Treleigh Wood. It was also the case with the late Capt. Oates, who always looked out for white killas. In North Treleigh Wood they had white killas, a pretty lode, and situated in a good mineralised district.

Capt. JOHNS had known the mine for many years. It was started by the Daveys some 30 or 40 years since, and considerable quantities of copper ore and blende were raised, but when the Old Tolgus failed the Daveys ceased their operations at North Treleigh Wood. He (Capt. Johns) had no doubt whatever that when the lode was worked under the deep adit highly remunerative results would be realised.

Mr. F. W. MANSELL said that a few weeks since, while visiting some mines in Wales, he happened to call at one of which Captain Johns had the management. Upon hearing that he (Mr. Mansell) was interested in North Treleigh Wood, Capt. Johns told him all he knew about the mine, having known the ground for many years. When he (Mr. Mansell) heard that Captain Johns was likely to be in Cornwall about the time of the present meeting, he had asked him to present to give the shareholders the advantage of his knowledge and experience.

The CHAIRMAN was personally much obliged to Capt. Johns, for to have the opinion of a man of so long experience was certainly most valuable testimony as to the worth of the mine.

Mr. EDWARD BORLASE could only confirm all that had fallen from Capt. Tregay. He had no doubt about the value of the mine. There was a level 7 fathoms below where the lode had been worked, and where it had never been touched; in 2 or 3 fathoms the lode could be cut into, and drifage extended west upon it; and he had no doubt, even at that point, it would yield some considerable returns.

Mr. PRYOR asked the size of the lode?—Mr. BORLASE said it was from 3 feet to 4 feet in width, although in some places it was more than 1½ to 2 feet wide. Capt. NANCARROW said it was all the better for that.

Mr. BORLASE added that the ground was very easy, and could be explored for 30s. per fathom, and that very little timber was required. By driving upon the lode where the tin was found there was no doubt whatever that profitable ground would at once be opened out.

Capt. NANCARROW said that when he inspected the mine he was struck with the congenial character of the killas, which was a significant fact when it was remembered the mine was situated close to that in which was discovered one of the richest deposits of ore ever found in that district. He did not know where a better piece of mineral ground could be discovered; the killas was the best he had ever seen, and everything that could be desired.

Mr. T. PRYOR knew the sett very well. He was working a mine a little to the west of it—the Little North Downs—from which a capital parcel of ore had been raised. He had often heard a very favourable account of North Treleigh Wood, and surprise expressed that it had not been worked before, the character of the killas and the size of the lode fully warranting a spirited prosecution. That was certainly the opinion of the practical miners present, and especially those working at Pever.

The CHAIRMAN said, from the evidence adduced upon this occasion, he saw no reason whatever why there should not be as much excitement about North Treleigh Wood as soon as operations were commenced there was about Treleigh Wood.

Mr. EDWARDS said that some of the old farmers in the neighbourhood had told him that if the stones found in the burrows contained tin there was abundance of it below.

Mr. JOHN KENDALL said that a short time since he was shown some stones of tin (similar to those now upon the table), and was told they were found in the burrows at Wheal Plenty, now not inappropriately known as North Treleigh Wood. He knew the mine very well, and was most favourably impressed with the appearance of the burrows and the very congenial character of the killas; the entire stratification was every-

thing that could be desired for the production of deposits of minerals. As had been before observed, wherever there was white killas in that neighbourhood large deposits of mineral were found. Further north, in Wheal Music and Old Wheal Basset, where there is a similar killas, there were found near the surface some of the richest deposits of copper ever discovered in Cornwall. Wherever white killas is found in that neighbourhood it was very productive of either tin or copper. He had every confidence that at shallow depths important discoveries would be made.

Capt. JOHNS said when working in Wheal Boys, some years since, they always had the best lode in the soft killas.

Mr. KENDALL said the ground was soft and there was very little water, therefore a small capital would amply work the mine, while the operations would be ex-

peditionarily carried out.—Mr. EDWARDS reminded the meeting that a large amount of preliminary work had been completed, by which a large amount of capital and time would be saved.

Mr. BORLASE said that a most important point could be proved in a very short time, and when they saw what had been done in the district under much less favourable circumstances, there was, at least, every encouragement for them to attempt that point forthwith, so that important results might be realised upon the inception of the enterprise. By the drifage of only a few fathoms this great tin lode would be intersected at a depth of 7 fathoms below where the returns were made, and there was every indication that the lode even at that shallow depth would prove remunerative.

A SHAREHOLDER asked how it was the mine had never been worked for tin? Mr. BORLASE said that the mine, although most favourably situated, and containing every element essential to make it a great prize, had, in truth, never been worked as it deserved; for when Capt. John Davey commenced operations, many years since, they were not conducted with any spirit—indeed, if what he had heard be true, the returns were made to meet the development cost. Besides this, in those days tin was thrown aside as of no commercial value, whereas some of it had since realised as high a price as 20l. per ton in the stone. He had the greatest confidence that early discoveries both of tin and copper would be made, otherwise he should not have invested his capital towards its development.

Capt. TREGAY said the average price of tin in the stone was 30s. per ton. So confident was he of success that he had no hesitation in saying profitable returns would be made in three or four months from the present time.

Capt. TREGAY said it was certainly a most interesting point to drive the level 7 fms. below where this rich tin had been found, westward. The same level could be continued (at about 30s. per fathom) under where the deposit of copper was worked by the late Capt. Davey; so that a long and important piece of ground could be proved in a very short time.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the most important point should be proved forthwith, and as there was a large majority of the shareholders present, he should like to take their sense upon it.

After some further discussion, it was unanimously resolved that it was desirable to commence operations without further delay.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the meeting.

MONTE ALBO MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting was held at the offices, Queen-street-place, yesterday.—Mr. H. P. ANDERSON in the chair.

Mr. W. G. WILLIAMS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the directors' report and statement of accounts were then submitted.

The audited balance-sheet showed a balance of expenditure over receipts for the six months ending April 30 of 4073l. 7s. 3d. Besides which the sum of 1810l. 19s. 8d. has been paid for the new machinery, which it was agreed to send out for the more proper and economical working of the mines. There can be no question that this result is dispiriting. The anticipations of the mining agents as to the yield of ore during the past campaign have not only not been realised, but the yield has been so small that, after payment of working and other expenses, the balance-sheet shows a considerable deficit. Capt. Martin, the mining captain, has explained the causes which injuriously affected his calculations, and has given his reasons for anticipating improved results in the campaign now commenced. The directors have during the summer months given their most serious consideration to these explanations and anticipations; they have examined Capt. Martin personally, and endeavoured with the greatest care to test his observations and estimates. They are fully alive to the fact that when so considerable an error has been made in calculations of the past, those for the future should be received with great caution, and it has only been after anxious thought that they have come to the conclusion that the smallest of the yield during the past campaign has been in a great measure owing to exceptional circumstances, which are not likely to recur, and that Captain Martin's estimate for the present campaign is founded upon reasonable grounds. It is, however, not probable that the shareholders, in the face of existing circumstances, may wish to have an independent opinion, and in that case it would, perhaps, be advisable that they should select, at the general meeting, an engineer of position and standing to proceed to Sardinia, and make a report upon the present state and prospects of the mines; the directors leave this question for consideration, but they are clearly of opinion that if such a selection is made, it should be made either at the suggestion or with the direct concurrence of the general body of the shareholders.

In reference to the legal proceedings mentioned to the last general meeting, the directors have to state that they found it necessary to pay into court the sum of 33,000 frs., as a deposit pending the settlement of the appeal from the judgment obtained against them for that amount; this appeal has not yet been heard, but it is hoped that the result will be in favour of the company. With regard to the action against the vendor of the property for the recovery of the amount of the advance made by the company, pending negotiations for an arbitration of disputed accounts, the delay in ordering the machinery, arising from the slowness of the shareholders in taking up the mortgage debenture bonds, and subsequently from interruptions owing to the weather, together with the payment of the deposit of 33,000 frs. above referred to, have resulted in a much larger absorption of funds than was calculated upon, and the directors could not, with the present capital, possibly carry on the undertaking if it were not for the kindness of the Chairman in making the necessary advances from time to time. It will be seen by the balance-sheet that the amount of his advances on April 30 was 31000l., and this has been increased at the present time to 6500l.

The directors are happy to announce that Mr. Cuthbert has accepted the seat at the board offered to him by the shareholders at the last general meeting. They have also to announce that Mr. Sheward, having resigned the vacancy thus created has been filled up by the appointment of Lieut. Col. Read as a director of the company.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the meeting was called in accordance with clause 38. Since the last meeting they had unfortunately lost the services of Mr. Sheward. The affairs of the Monte Albo Company required much more than ordinary attention, and he felt that he could not do justice to this with his other undertaking. They would have been in great difficulty but for the appointment of Mr. Cuthbert, who much regretted not being present, but was detained in the country by indisposition. It remained for him to explain the position of the company. The past campaign has not had the success it should have had. They could only endeavour to turn their disappointment into a success. The directors have been going into the view to secure success for the future. The causes of failure of last campaign were exceptional. The agents anticipated placing 2000 tons of ore in the market, whilst, in fact, only 600 tons were sent in. They had had Captains Powell and Martin over here and examined them. Their disappointment must have resulted either from the property not being a good one, or because it was not well managed, or exceptional circumstances. There was, no doubt, they had a good property. The mining agents had said there were exceptional causes during last campaign, arising, firstly, from want of machinery, and the secondly, that they were not supplied with the company's want of money. They hoped the shareholders would have taken up the debenture bonds, but they did not do so, and they learnt from the best informed in the City that there was no hope from the public, as the company was so little known. They would have failed entirely, in fact, had not Mr. Cuthbert procured the taking up of the debentures, and also lent his aid subsequently. The machinery was now there, and they would now have the full benefit of it at once. They also had exceptionally heavy rains during last season; and, lastly, the agents' estimate as to the value of the ore was not realised. However, after the most anxious enquiry, they were now convinced that there were exceptional causes during last season which would not recur. He would then turn back to the question of mismanagement. One of the bright spots in the history of the company was placing the management in the hands of Messrs. Taylor and Sons; and no complaints had been made against their management, although there certainly had been against the subordinate management. They found that Mr. Powell was not open to the accusation of want of energy; he was not required to have knowledge of mining; and as to his economy, they found that in the first campaign the expenses were very heavy: 8336l. 18s. 6d. of ore sold, 372 tons and a fraction, equal to over 22l. per ton. In the second campaign the ore cost 14l. 1s. 7d. per ton; and in last campaign, 12l. 13s. 4d. per ton, so there had been a satisfactory improvement under him. Mr. Taylor would show them that the present campaign would be still more favourable. They would not have felt justified in dispensing with Mr. Powell, because he has done so much for the company, and done it so well. As to the lawsuit pending in Sardinia, they had found it necessary to dispute a claim. The first decision has been given against them, but they hoped to get it reversed on appeal. There was also one other action in which they were interested, but it is against Mr. Pascal Signe. Mr. Pasbrook (the company's solicitor) has visited the country, however, and made himself master of the case, in the event of any difficulty arising. He would mention that there was a large outstanding item in the statement of accounts, because they were made up to April 30, and all such items had been since cleared off. Mr. Cuthbert had always met their difficulties by advancing money as required, his advances now amounting to 6500l. Though the last campaign had not been successful, they had good reason to hope that the next would be satisfactory, and he believed that they would ultimately be able to make the Monte Albo a good concern. He concluded by moving the reception and adoption of the report.

Mr. HARVEY understood that there was some dispute as to 4000l. on a mortgage on the property after the company purchased it.

The CHAIRMAN explained that there was a smelting firm, Messrs. Pastre, of Marseilles, who had made advance to the former proprietor on mortgage; it practically placed one-third of the mine in their power. Mr. F. Signe paid 6000l. he received for shares, and the company lent 4000l. in order to pay off the mortgage. The two bills given to the company by Mr. Pascal Signe had not been met, but the action on the bills was stopped pending the arrangement to refer all pecuniary matters between the company and Mr. Signe to arbitration. The arbitration referred only to the settlement of accounts during the time Mr. Signe managed for the company. The company claim that Mr. Signe owes money to them, and Mr. Signe that he is a creditor of the company.

Mr. REED said that the question was that the former legal advisers had advised them that the property was unencumbered, whilst in fact it was found to be encumbered.—The CHAIRMAN explained that they were advised that there was little chance of gaining an action against the former solicitors as the case stood.

Mr. FULBROOK said that to bring an action against the solicitors the company should be certain of the result. It would in the present case be attempting to fix English solicitors for want of knowledge of foreign law. If they had consulted a foreign agent they would not be held responsible. At present no detailed bill of costs had been sent in by the former solicitors, and they had at present no sufficient cause of action against the directors.

The report and accounts were then adopted, and the retiring directors were re-elected. The auditor was re-appointed, at a salary of 21l. for the two audits.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Cuthbert for the invaluable pecuniary assistance rendered to the company.

Mr. R. TAYLOR thought it should be known that after it had been found impossible to place the debentures even at a high commission, Mr. Cuthbert undertook to place them at a smaller commission. For this they were obliged to him, but the terms were for special advance without security during the present year.

An addition was then made to the resolution, stating that his conduct had inspired the shareholders with hope in the ultimate success of the undertaking.

Mr. R. TAYLOR said he had on former occasions mentioned the inducements which caused them to take management—the great interest held in it by their friend, Mr. Cuthbert. Previously the mines were only known to them by name. They believed the difficulties were chiefly mining, and they sent out two good men to see, and

soon learned what had to be done to bring the mine into a better state. The providing of machinery for the engine was the first necessity; they were delayed from doing this for want of money until the end of last campaign. The had succeeded just before the end of last season in sinking the shaft, which facilitated the unwatering of the mine, but the ore was still at surface not dressed. The failure was also caused by the scarcity of ore in parts of the mine which required clearing, and these when cleared were not so productive as reported—he alluded to the Guzurra Mine. Hitherto it had not been a productive mine, but in the capricious formation of Sardinia they might hope for fresh discoveries as they went on. This state of affairs had been noticed in another property in Sardinia in which their firm was interested—the Gonnesa. The work of sinking the shaft had been carried on with remarkably good speed, so that they must have obtained good miners from Piedmont and elsewhere, and the ground must have been very favourable. They were now starting the 6th, 5th, and 4th levels under the ore ground which had been proved good in the 3d level, and looked forward to good results. By the works now done the stuff could be drawn cheaply, and the water would be well worth drawing to the surface, for the purpose of dressing. They had sent out the most approved dressing machinery, so that their future progress would, he did not doubt, be more favourable. They would see by the superintendent's report that Mr. Powell was a clear-headed and competent man. As to his unpopularity, he might tell them that in Sardinia and similar countries any man who did his duty was invariably unpopular. As to Capt. Martin, he was a skilful, good miner, and possessed such instructions as they were able to give him, and assisted by the advice of his (Mr. R. Taylor's) eldest son, who goes there occasionally, he was prepared to maintain that the mines were worked as economically and skilfully as they could be. The proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary vote of thanks to the Chairman.

TOLIMA MINING COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, yesterday.—Mr. R. B. BARROW, J.P., in the chair.

Mr. W. W. HOLMES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The reports and accounts which appeared in last week's Journal, were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN, after briefly referring to the circumstances connected with the retirement of Mr. Brydges Williams (late Chairman of the company) from the board of directors, proceeded to express the hope that the reports of the directors, together with those of the general manager and mining captain, would be considered by the proprietors sufficiently explicit, and, on the whole, satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, the report of the general manager entered so fully into all the details of the present management and the future prospect of the mines, that he (the Chairman) felt he could not add much to the information that it contained. That portion which referred to the system adopted in the Frias Mine, must be particularly gratifying to the shareholders, for the mine was more developed and considerable reserves had been secured, besides giving large returns which enabled the directors to divide moderate dividends. And it must be borne in mind that all those things had been accomplished without the aid of any additional machinery, and without much capital having been expended upon that mine. In confirmation of those remarks he desired to read to the meeting one or two short paragraphs in the general manager's report. It will be seen that in the first page he said—"During the last six months \$7880 had been expended in new mining works of exploration, ventilation, and likewise to facilitate extraction. One of the results of this expenditure is that we have now 30 fms. of lode in reserve at Spanish bottom, No. 1, which, at the average value of that stoper during the past year, should be worth \$17,550, or about 4000*l*." Then again, in the second page their manager said—"Notwithstanding these circumstances, very much larger returns might have been made, but my plan has been to secure in the first instance the stability of the company by economy in expenditure, and the opening of exploring works on an extended scale, with the view to have a constant reserve of ore in sight." And then, again, in the last paragraph, Mr. Welton said—"Our general prospects are much better now than when the company took over the mines. We have Frias, with reserves of ore, and capable of increasing those reserves and maintaining, at least, its present rate of produce." The Chairman then continued, that if their general manager anticipated the present rate of produce would be maintained, he thought they might expect increased dividends for the current year, and in confirmation of that faith he had been told that the value of the ore exported from the mine during the months of June, July, and August of last year compared favourably with the value of that exported during the first three months of the present year; the figures being for the three months of 1871, 3555*l*, and for the present year 4614*l*, making a difference in their favour of 1058*l*. (Hear, hear.) And they would observe that that produce was from the Frias Mine alone, while it was not unreasonable to look for returns from the Organos mines before the end of the year. Before setting aside Mr. Welton's report, he desired to draw the attention of the meeting to the very great richness of the Frias silver ore. They would observe it stated in the first paragraph of their manager's report that 3708 tons of ore were drawn to surface; from that had been extracted 2332 tons of attle, leaving 1466 tons of loadstuff, yielding on average 41 ozs. of fine silver to the ton, or as much as the average produce of the ores from the famous Mexican Mines of Tehuillotepec, stated by Phillips to be only 40 ozs. Then, further, they would see that the 1466 tons of ore were again reduced to 155 tons which had been the quantity transported; that tonnage being valued at \$94,955, or at an average value of 390 ozs. of fine silver to the ton. He did not suppose that such rich ore came to the English market except from Frias. They had sent machinery and stores to the Frias Mines to the value of 2557*l* 7*s*, consisting of Prosser's patent crushing and stamping machine, for which they had paid above 600*l*, gunpowder, quicksilver, iron, and tools, chains and other things, the total amount being 2557*l* 7*s*. A portion of that had arrived at Honda, but the board were informed that the steamer having on board some portion of their stamps, and probably some other things, had been wrecked in the river Magdalena in shallow water, by the bursting of the boiler, killing, he believed, about 12 men. Now that, of course, was a great delay, because it might delay it being got to the mines, but that was the only loss the company would sustain since he was glad to inform them they were fully insured. They hoped to hear by the next mail that those things had been recovered. It would, doubtless, be in the recollection of some of the gentlemen present that the purchase of the Tolima estate had been made principally upon the evidence, or, rather, upon the verified report of Mr. J. Williamson, a gentleman of considerable mining experience. Now, Mr. Williamson had been in London during last summer on business unconnected with this company, but the directors took the opportunity of seeing him, and, with the permission of an eminent firm of this city for whom he was concerned, they (the directors) instructed Mr. Williamson to again survey the Frias Mine, and to advise and counsel with their general manager as to the necessity, if he deemed it expedient, of any alterations in the working of it. The directors, however, wished it to be particularly understood that by the course they had adopted they did not impugn in any way the management of the mines by Mr. Welton, for that gentleman possessed the full confidence of the board, and they believed him to be a gentleman of the strictest integrity. The Chairman had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Welton personally, and he believed him to be an honest and honorable man. (Hear, hear.) Still, Mr. Welton was interested in the second moiety of the purchase money, payable when 20 per cent. dividends had been declared upon the whole amount of the paid-up capital of the company, and the directors thought it would add to that confidence which appeared to be placed in this concern if an eminent mining engineer again surveyed the works of the Frias Mine. (Hear, hear.) Those remarks concluded all he had to say with regard to the Frias Mine; and with respect to the Organos Mine, he did not know that he could give them much more information than the reports contained. They believed it to be a very valuable property, and they were looking forward to its being an exceedingly profitable property, owing, he understood, to a difficulty having arisen in the treatment or reduction of the ores, but they learnt from their general manager that that difficulty would be soon got over; and, if he might ask the shareholders to exercise a little more patience, he believed the words in the concluding paragraph of their general manager's report would prove correct, when he said—"The richness of the Organos lodes being fully proved, we may estimate that the value of the large returns during the moment the dressing operations are perfected." He might also inform the meeting that the board had sent out machinery to the Organos Mines amounting to the sum of 1065*l*. It consisted principally of Prosser's crushing and stamping machine of 24 stamps, for which they had paid 1000*l*. The desire to observe in respect to the machinery that the directors had taken the greatest possible care that the machinery sent out should be of the best quality, and of the best description, were likely to be most serviceable to the works by which they were to be employed. Instructions for the purchase of the same had been given to an eminent engineer in Wales, who had made drawings for all the machinery; he had looked after them and had seen them put together before they were packed up and exported, and the purpose of putting it up in the State of Colombia. The Chairman then proceeded to notice the rather interesting paragraph in the directors' report which referred to the alluvial gold deposits. This mine has been also included in the purchase of the Tolima estate, and it was only lately that the hydraulic process, which it was proposed had been established in that State. The appearance of the mine, which was situated about a mile and a half from the Frias estate, there could be no doubt that it had been worked by both the Indians and the Spaniards. The hydraulic process was now at work at a mine not very far from the Tolima estate, and he had been in hopes that the board would have learned by the present time what the result of the first wash-up had been, but such information had not yet reached them. Before they had effected the purchase of the Tolima estate the property had been reported upon by Mr. Williamson, and that report had come into the company's possession upon the transfer of the property. The mine extended for more than 300 acres, and if it turned out to be of similar soil to the Malpasu Mines, and to other similar mines in the neighbourhood, he believed that they were possessed of a very valuable property—that is to say, if they could obtain sufficient water to work it, because, as they were doubtless aware, alluvial gold was perfectly useless without water. Their general manager has again gone over the property, and had taken with him the manager of the Malpasu Mine, who was a gentleman of great experience in such operations, having been sent from California to manage that mine; the board were, therefore, in hopes when next they met, to furnish the shareholders with more detailed information regarding that alluvial gold deposit. He did not wish to raise the anticipations of the shareholders by giving expression to over sanguine expectations, but he could not refrain from alluding to the very favourable opinions entertained by his colleagues and himself in regard to the property. He (the Chairman) then proceeded to say that the meeting would have observed that the net profit arising from the operations at the Frias Mine for the year ending 31st March last, amounted to 3939*l*, the sum of 455*l* for 1871, had been distributed in March last as an interim dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the "A" shares, and a further dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the same, making 10 per cent. thereon for the year ending 31st March, thus leaving a sum of 1800*l*, which the directors recommended should be distributed in the form of a 5 per cent. dividend on the "B" shares; and the directors were in hopes that, having regard to the short period of nine months dur-

ing which the company had been in possession of the property, those dividends would be considered by the proprietors as satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) He (the Chairman) having explained the reasons which actuated the board in setting aside the sum of 455*l* for possible depreciation in the realization of ore, went on to notice the last paragraph in the directors' report, in which it was stated that—"It will be seen that no provision is made for the payment of interest upon the contingent portion of purchase-money, payable after the division of 20 per cent. on one whole year of the company's operations." The meeting would bear in mind that upon the second moiety of the purchase-money—20,000*l*—whenever that was payable, the company would have to pay 5 per cent. interest upon it; they hoped that they should have to pay it very soon, but, of course, it was contingent interest, and it might never be paid at all, since it was dependent upon the company receiving sufficient profit for those mines to pay 20 per cent. dividend. Now, it was a question whether that interest, amounting for the year to 1000*l*, should be paid out of capital, or whether provision should be made for it from time to time out of revenue. So far as present accounts were concerned, the directors did not consider it necessary to set aside any sum to meet that liability. In conclusion, he (the Chairman) moved that the report and balance-sheet now presented be approved and adopted.

Major DICKSON, M.P. (a director), said, in seconding the motion, that he most entirely coincided with the remarks of the Chairman, and fully shared his confidence in the future prosperity of the company. A prolonged discussion then ensued, in which Messrs. THOMPSON, BLADE, and other shareholders, took part, relative to the question as to the mode of meeting the future contingent liability on account of interest on the second moiety of the purchase-money, and also with reference to other matters.

In reply to questions, it was stated that 10,231 shares had been issued, giving them a total capital of 25,577*l* 10*s*, which, after the payment of the first moiety of the purchase-money—20,000*l*—had left the management with a very limited working capital. In respect to this it was observed that the board had accomplished wonders with so small an amount. It was also stated that 204 men were now employed at the Frias Mine, with a monthly expenditure of 1000*l*.

The resolution moving the adoption of the report was then put, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. SANKRY, dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the A shares, and 5 per cent. per annum on the B shares, were then declared.

The auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Holbeane, and Griffiths, were then reappointed, and the sum of 25 guineas voted to them as remuneration for their past services.

The CHAIRMAN then said the present financial position of the company was as follows:—They had already issued 10,231 shares, upon which they had received 25,577*l*, and that amount had been disposed of thus:—20,000*l* on account on the sum to be paid for the property; in the purchase of machinery, 3623*l*; on permanent and other works on capital account, 3177*l*; and for the preliminary expenses, 2004*l*; making a total expenditure of 29,005*l*. They had been enabled to expend on capital account a sum above that received by taking the profits of the Frias Mine, and utilising them during the year, but the time having now arrived when dividends were to be paid, the money received as revenue and dividend capital account had to be refunded, and they proposed to do this by making a call of 10*s* per share. The Chairman then explained in detail a discrepancy there existed between the statements made in the prospectus and their Articles of Association in respect to the length of notice to be given before making a call, and said that the board did not intend to avail themselves of the power conferred by their Articles, but proposed to give the shareholders the full three months' notice before the payment of the call would be required; still it would be at the option of the shareholders to pay at once, and thus become entitled to share in whatever profits were made during the current year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was then cordially awarded. An extraordinary general meeting was then duly convened, when special resolutions were passed making some formal alterations in the Articles of Associations, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE EAST FOXDALE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Abchurch-lane, on Tuesday.—Mr. PETER WATSON in the chair.

The accounts, made up to the end of September, showed a credit-balance of 4514*l* 9*s* 4*d*.

The report of the directors stated that they have entered into a contract for an engine and the purpose of winding and crushing the ore, and which it is expected will be delivered on the mine in the course of next month. The inclemency of the weather has much retarded the masons in building operations, but, notwithstanding this, the erection of the ore-house and laying out of the necessary dressing-floors have been accomplished by the limited number of masons at command. An increased number are now, however, employed in erecting the engine-house for receiving the winding engine, crusher, &c., which when at work will put the company in a position to make regular returns of ore. The 52-in. pumping engine continues to work satisfactorily, and all the pits and shafts, together with flat roads, &c., are in excellent order. There is an important subject to bring before the shareholders which the directors have for a long period had under consideration,—the system of labourers and miners under which underground operations have heretofore been carried on in the mines of the Isle of Man; a system quite different from that which is adopted in the mines of this country. The directors (who, it may be stated, are largely interested in metallic mining generally) have given orders that at the next setting this distinction between miner and labourer shall be abolished, and that bargains shall be set monthly to well-qualified miners, the work to be accomplished producing a fair rate of wages, the payment for which shall be made to the men themselves to be divided, as they may elect, in an equitable manner. It is pleasing to observe that the same principle now about to be inaugurated at East Foxdale will also be carried out at the Foxdale Mines (adjoining East Foxdale), and the directors have little doubt that the result will be, as has been expressed by the resident manager at Foxdale, that by thus giving every man an interest in his own work, we will have better miners in future, and thus secure a permanent benefit to all concerned. A sampling of 50 tons of silver-lead ore was made last week for sale on Oct. 31, leaving a large quantity of richer silver-lead ore at surface, to be returned when the crusher gets to work. In conclusion, the directors refer with satisfaction to the highly satisfactory reports submitted as to the future prospects of the mine, and they believe that with a vigorous working great success will be the result.

The report of the manager (Captain Rowe) detailed the various points of operation, and concluded as follows:—"It gives me pleasure to state that as soon as the 75 fm. level, at Watson's, is fairly opened up, and ground sufficient for stopes on both lodes is available ready for working, I reckon on our having such increasing and regular returns of ore as will early give profits, and so confirm all that has been represented as to the value of the mine and its steady advance to a dividend position."

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the shareholders upon the satisfactory progress that had been made since he last had the pleasure of addressing the shareholders. A sampling of 50 tons of ore was made last week, which was an earnest of what might be looked for when the lode was reached at the deeper level and the crushing machinery was got to work. An efficient machine and crusher had been contracted for, and it was expected to be on the mine in the course of next month, when the ore which was now on the floors would be returned. He then moved that the reports and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. T. C. MUNDEY had much pleasure in seconding the proposition, and expressed himself very well satisfied with the report and also the statement of accounts.

Capt. ROWE (the manager) replied to the several questions put to him by shareholders. He believed the change in the working of the mine would be beneficial to all concerned. It was a novelty in the Isle of Man, and would have to be judiciously carried out. He was sure that the shareholders would be well satisfied with the progress made during the last six months. He expected the rich Foxdale lode would be reached at the deeper level in about six months.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that the mine was held under the Crown, the lease being for 29 years from October, 1870, at a 1-12th royalty.

Mr. Peter Watson was unanimously elected a director of the company.

Upon the proposition of Mr. T. C. MUNDEY, seconded by Mr. Mr. DIXON, a vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Rowe for the successful manner in which he conducted the development of the mine.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings. [For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

MINING IN THE GWENNAP DISTRICT.

West Gwennap Consols.—Wheal Moyle shaft it is probable will be cleared to the deep adit in the course of next week. Footway shaft may be finished this week. In clearing and repairing old shafts in cannot be seen until reached what repairs may be wanted as to decay of old timbering or sides fallen in. In this matter, so far as we can see, a short time will give access to all parts of the deep adit work-ings. This ground carries two most important points in mining—light water charge, and easy for sinking and driving. Consequently it will not require heavy ends and cross-cuts. The ground will enable speed to be obtained in driving down the shaft, and the ground will enable a summit steam engine on the main lode will lay dry tin-tynding ground that will at once repay the cost of such engine. By driving the deep adit west, on the great lode, in the present end, 250 fms. west from the boundary, it enters ground which may correctly be termed a region of giant lodes. This is not a figure of speech, but a simple fact. In a brief space of time the character of the lode in the end as it now exists will be seen. It is stated the adit; that large quantities of tinstuff have gone down to 20 fms. under dry; and that the lode is one of the celebrated rich lodes of old Polkorey. It follows that capital is not in this case an expenditure, but merely a loan for 6 or 12 months, to be repaid with a cent. per cent. interest. The more carefully and cautiously the facts belonging to this great lode and its well-known parallels are examined, sifted, and weighed by the light of experience and common sense, the more the south district is a splendid field for the investment of mining capital by those who can closely investigate facts and calmly reason from analogies. The north district is a matter where it is impossible to draw a line as to possible or probable fact. When these north lodes were worked, yielding rich ores in quantity, the limits east were bounded by traverse lands. The lodes would not grant a sett. The lands are unwrought below the adit level. The county cross-course underlays east; the formerly called Wheal Moyle. The lodes in Wheal Moyle, unwrought because the lodes would not grant a lease, are wrought in Tremarth Common 110 fms. deep, and in one part a shaft put down to the 140 fm. level, terminating in a bed of gossan. The sales amounted to a quarter of a million sterling.

This land is granted to West Gwennap Consols, and the drainage on the south lodes will drain also this unwrought ground, allowing levels to be driven east on these lodes which, in less than 100 fms. in length, returned 250,000*l* worth of rich copper. Thus, while the south lodes, on being drained, are paying in the first instance their own cost, they are also draining this rich piece of ground between

the old workings on the north lode and the county great cross-course. That it is a dividend piece of ground is as certain as that day follows night. Assume a small engine at work on the south lodes draining all the lodes to a moderate depth—say 50 fms. under the deep adit—and that a further drainage power is placed on the north lodes, to lay dry all the old workings, and that the old workings are carried two or three levels deeper; they will then have passed through the bed of rich gossan, and be in the junction of killas and granite, resting on a channel of clay gossan, which in Gwennap never yet was known to fail in producing enormous returns of mineral. I can clearly see all these coming facts and the economical steps by which their truth can be demonstrated by the evidence of returns. I, therefore, say that the investment of a small capital in laying upon this mineral field will yield profits to any amount a reasonable-minded man would name. Looking at what these lodes have done on the eastern side, and the conditions belonging to the rocks in such workings, it is sound evidence, in comparing such with the conditions of the rocks on the western side, to say similar results will not only follow but be surpassed, because the working and drainage charges will not be anything like the costs belonging to the watery district of the eastern mines. A large capital would be unnecessary, would be an evil, because it leads to waste. To my mind it appears all that is required is drainage and winding power. Place such plant on the mines and the adventure at once takes the lead in the county among progressive mines.

To our friends Messrs. BARTLETT and CHAMMAN, who are "Hardy-Boys for Investors" I have carefully read, I would say—here is an opportunity, free from all risk and all uncertainty, to open up a mining adventure that shall give them a reputation equal to that given to the late Mr. John Taylor by the working of the Consolidated Mines. The required capital being small, a large list of adventures is not required; gentlemen taking shares and keeping them would realise some hundreds, probably thousands, per cent. on their outlay.

THE VAN MINING COMPANY—MONTHLY REPORT.

Van Mines, Oct. 23: Seaham's shaft is sunk to the 60. The 60 fms. cross-cut for the lode has been driven 20 ft. We are also stripping down the sides and roof of the cross-cut, to form the ledge, with another pair of men. The 45 is now 72 fathoms west of shaft, at which point we have commenced crossing through the lode to prove its value. The 45, upon the footwall of the lode, driving west from the 54 fms. cross-cut west of shaft, has been extended 3 fms., making a total length of 57 fms. upon the course of the lode west of engine-shaft. The part of the lode carried here is worth 42*l*. per cubic fathom for lead ore. The stopes in the back of this level, east and west of shaft, nine in number, are on an average 17 ft. wide, and worth 36*l*. per cubic fathom for lead ore. The 45, east of shaft, has been extended 25½ ft. in the soft by the side of the lode; this end is 45 fms. east of shaft. The driving upon the footwall of the lode, westward from the 30 fms. cross-cut in the side of this level, is extended 2 fms.; the ground here is very spring for driving; the part of the lode carried is worth for lead ore 38*l*. per cubic fathom. The 30, east of shaft, is driven 34 ft. by the side of the lode, and is now 55 fms. west of shaft; when we have driven another 5 fms. we shall cross-cut north to prove the value of the lode. The winze 48 fathoms east of shaft, in the bottom of this level, is sunk 32 ft. The stopes east of shaft, three in number, in the back of this level, are on an average 24 ft. wide, worth 26*l*. per cubic fathom for lead ore. The stopes in back of the same level, west of shaft, 11 in number, are on an average worth 31*l*. per fathom for lead ore; width, 16 ft. The four stopes in the back of the 15, east of shaft, are worth on an average 16*l*. per cubic fathom; mean width, 20 ft. The rises for conveying stuff to fill stopes, as well as the permanent levels, are pushed forward with all dispatch. The following new bargains have been set this month:—The 15 to drive east of the shaft by four men. A cross-cut to be driven south into the country rock, at a point 15 fms. west of shaft in the 30, for the purpose of driving the 30 fm. permanent level therefrom east and west. The machinery is in good working order. Our monthly sale upon 450 tons of lead and 200 tons of blende takes place to-morrow.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

ST. AUBYN UNITED MINES—SPECIAL REPORT.

Oct. 18.—The engine-shaft is now cleared, enlarged, and secured to the old 60 fm. level, and the pitwork of the former workers found in good working order. To reach this point has been a work of time and great expense, owing to the ground being exceedingly troublesome. The worst, however, is now passed, and the future progress will be much more rapid as the ground below this level is in good condition. The pitches worked both for tin and copper at a low tribute, at the time of the accident, will be reached in about three months from this time, when the whole cost of working. At the 12 fm. level cross-cut south three well-defined lodes have been intersected, two of which are standing whole to the surface, and are of a most promising character; only one of these has yet been opened on, and that only for about 6 fms. in length, which is worth on an average 10*l*. per fm. The driving on the others has been delayed for want of ventilation, which will be remedied as soon as the winze sinking below the adit level is communicated, which will be done in about eight weeks from this time, when these lodes will be fairly developed, and it is my firm belief will prove very successful. Besides these lodes named there are four others still further south, all in easy reach of each other, and all have been exceedingly productive both for tin and copper at the adit level, and from which all the past and present returns have been and are raised, and three of them have never been seen under the adit, and to prove these lodes a greater depth was the principal object in re-working the mine, which points still to come off, and all in the next five or six months. The present returns from the backs of the different lodes at the adit level are from 220*l*. to 240*l*. per month, and the whole cost of working, including the purchase of pitwork and other extra materials, is only about 270*l*. per month, and will in future be less as the extra materials are now supplied, or for the same cost a larger number of hands might be employed for a more rapid development. In conclusion, I would remark that, seeing so many points of great interest that will be all reached within the next six months—the productive ground left by the former workers, the opening on these promising lodes already cut in the 12 fm. level cross-cut, and the intersection of four other lodes by driving the same cross-cut a few fathoms further, which lodes are known to be exceedingly productive at the adit level—I cannot but strongly advise you to hold on your interest, for I do not know, and, in fact, I have never seen, such chances of quick success as there is now at St. Aubyn United. EDMUND ROGERS.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

Messrs. Borlase and Co., St. Austell, can afford reliable information relative to the iron and other properties in Lostwithiel, Roach, St. Stephen's, Withiel, Lanivet, Bodmin, and surrounding districts.

GREEN HURTH is fully as rich as ever, and looks likely to hold on. Shares 4*l*. 10*s*. to 5*l*. In active demand at 4*l*. No sellers.

WHEAL COATES (St. Agnes).—The pumping-engine went to work most successfully on Saturday last. The stamps engine-house is being rapidly built, and by the early part of January next the stamps will be at work. The discoveries of tin are very extensive.

PANT-Y-GASTG.—Accounts from this mine, in Anglesea, are very favourable; beautiful stones of copper ore continue to be taken out of the Roman level, which was made about 2000 years since, at a shallow depth. The miners, under the able management of Mr. J. M. Williams, are continuing their work in a miner-like manner.

BRONFLOYD.—This mine has much improved, more particularly eastward, in which direction trial levels from the 62, 73, and 84 have for some weeks been going on with most satisfactory results, affording strong evidence that the extent of this great deposit of ore is yet unknown; whilst the heading level, going west of cross-cut from the 96, through the middle of this large lode, proves the ore to be holding down in that its hitherto relative position.

CARGOLL.—This mine offers more than ordinary chances of again becoming a sound and good property, and inventors will do well to turn their attention thereto at the present price of shares.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—This mine has been again inspected by an independent agent. His report is conclusive as to the main object the company have in view, as well as on the property generally.

HAFOGAN.—Capt. John Paull (Oct. 24) reports.—Since the recommendation of the above company's operations, the level has been extended east on the course of the lode 2 fms. During this drainage the lode has very much improved, and is now 2 ft. wide, producing blende and very good mixtures of lead ore. A further improvement may reasonably be expected as we proceed eastward. We are now in full operation, and have set at 5*l*. 10*s*. per fathom.

Original Correspondence.

CAMP FLOYD SILVER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Without going into the minutiae of my stewardship since leaving London some 12 months since as general agent of the Camp Floyd Silver Mining Company (Limited), I wish to state, for the satisfaction of the shareholders, that they have in Camp Floyd a genuine property; one which has thus far yielded, and have reason to believe will continue to yield, a handsome return to the shareholders, as the mine is showing an inexhaustible supply of profitable ore, and the mill is running regular and with good results.

There have been some delays and extra expense consequent upon starting up with everything new; but when I left the mine, about a month since, everything was moving with regularity and profit. At no distant day I hope to have the pleasure of meeting the shareholders in general meeting, when I shall, I trust, be able to refute the many idle rumours set afloat without the least foundation in fact, and only circulated, as I can conceive, for Stock Exchange purposes. E. H. SHAW.

Jermyn-street, St. James's, Oct. 25.

THE GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON MINE.

SIR,—The Mining Journal of last week contained a letter signed "J. J. Lynch," and containing five statements, the character of which I ask permission to show in the briefest possible way. This veritable gentleman says:—

- 1.—The Chairman, without waiting to hear my reason for protesting, forced the resolution—it is not true.
- 2.—He refused to allow me to put an amendment—it is not true.
- 3.—Being the largest shareholder, &c.—it is not true.
- 4.—The company still remains under the Cost-book System—it is not true.
- 5.—I was informed that it had been registered—it is not true.

WILLIAM CARPENTER.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.

SIR,—The Secretary has thought proper to send out a circular to the shareholders, challenging the truth of my statements. This circular I shall be prepared to refute to our meeting on Monday next. My only object is the benefit of myself as a shareholder, and that of the shareholders generally, in endeavouring to obtain a change of management.—Oct. 25. J. J. LYNCH.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see to-day's Supplement.]

FLINTSHIRE LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Letters of allotment were posted on Thursday for the Flintshire Lead Mining Company (Limited)

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, Oct. 22: Engine-Shaft: In the past month our progress in sinking the shaft has been as follows:

heads of stamps to-morrow. Saturday morning the carpenters will complete the
port shall be sent von. Next being our pay and setting day, a full

EAST BOTTLE HILL, N. J.—**Weddy, Oct. 24:** The lode in whim-shaft is about 18 in.
in, producing tin. It is not to value. The ground in south cross-cut, driving to
the main lode, is easier for working. We are now making more pro-
cess. The water for stamping for the last week has been rather short; but the

REAFFADDA.—S. Cook, Oct. 19: At the driving south from the shaft, on the north and south lode, the lode is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, and of an improved conglacial character for making ore. The driving north on the same lode is here 1 ft. wide, with well-defined wall, the water flowing very strong from it; the lode in its general character bears some resemblance to the production of copper ore. In the rise of

of 379 fms. 13 ft. 9 in. of ground stoped. From these stopes, &c., we have raised 508 tons 648 lbs. of ore; 408 tons 510 lbs. we have milled with the Manhattan Company, the assay value of which was \$95,564 53-100, or an average assay value of \$191 50-100 per ton. The amount we received from the Manhattan Company net \$191 50-100 per ton. The other 10 tons 138 lbs. we shipped to Liverpool, the value of which we have not yet ascertained, but we calculate from \$6500 to \$7000. There is also from 50 to 70 tons on hand. The Manhattan Company calculate on working our ore up to 90 per cent. in the Stedefeldt furnace. The vein in the stopes above the 400 ft. level, Batters' ledge, has considerably fallen off in value. The ore in these stopes, except No. 5, are at present idle. Below the 400 ft. level, Batters' ledge, the stopes are yielding good ore. We have a break in Batters' ledge, but expect shortly to drive through it, and ascertain the value of the vein on the upper side of the break. The stopes on Buel North Star ledge are not being worked very energetically, owing to the greater part of the ore being low priced; but there are very extensive stopes throughout the mine of this low-priced ore, but it will not pay us the cost of extracting if we send it to a custom mill. This is, and has been, a serious drawback to our operations, as we can only extract the richest of the ore. We are expecting soon to cut a vein in the south cross-cut; the ground here shows every indication of us nearing it, and is letting out a quantity of water. I have given you a full and correct report of our situation and our prospects. You are well aware that since I have had the entire control of the Pacific Company's property at Austin I have not drawn any money from London. On the contrary, I have remitted you bullion and ore as profits, as well as paid off some debts which were left here. This was never before done by any man who came here for the Pacific, and I am proud that I have, so far, done so well. In conclusion, I am very anxious that my idea should be carried out, as I believe it is of vital importance to the interest of the company.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

MINING IN WALES.—In the Journal of Oct. 12 we published an interesting letter from a correspondent on the subject of "Mining in Wales." After descending on the merits of various mines, our correspondent proceeded to give an account of the Nant-y-Ricketts Mine, which is situated near Llanidloes. Our correspondent was not more surprised at the exceeding richness and abundance of ore than at the apathy of the parties to whom the mine belonged. Since then it has come to our knowledge that it has been for some considerable time in contemplation to form a joint-stock company to work the mine; and exceedingly favourable reports have been made on the mine by Messrs. John Paul and James Roach, but the principal owner lacked the energy, and his partners lacked the ability, to push it through. Within the last few days, however, we understand that the mine has come into the hands of a few energetic men, who are determined to develop the enormous resources of the property, and who intend offering to the public a share in their enterprise. From the reports of Messrs. Paul and Roach, both men of first-class reputation, it would seem that a more favourable field for joint-stock enterprise could scarcely present itself. Not only does the property require but small outlay for its development, but by energetic management it can be made to pay dividends at once. We await with interest the issue of the prospectus.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—This mine is looking as well as reported lately, with an additional important improvement in the west lode at California shaft, which lode is about to form a junction with the caunter lode, from which a rich discovery may be looked for.

BURROW AND BURTON.—Preparations for hauling and dressing the ores from the "black lode" are being pressed on. In compliance with the wishes expressed by the shareholders at the last general meeting, the directors have just issued a circular to the shareholders, inviting them to send in their applications on or before Nov. 8 for part of the 3500 yet unallotted shares of the first issue of 20,000; 10s. to be paid on application, and the remaining 10s. when required.

POLDBRENN, AND WEST POLDBRENN (St. Agnes).—The account-day of these mines (the last of the three for the present year) is fixed for Friday next, Nov. 1. West Poldbren will show a balance to the credit of the mine, and Poldbren has no necessity for a call. West Poldbren sold a small parcel of tin this week for the first time, to test its quality, and obtained 88s. 5s. per ton, about the highest price of the week.

BELOWDA BEACON.—The discovery at this mine, alluded to last week, is turning out a most important one. The branches of tin are richer than when first cut, and in some places slabs of tin have been broken. The management have directed the captain to erect a shaft from a point 1 ms. further east of the present discovery, where he expects to find the elvan as rich. Considering this discovery has been made at a depth of only 15 fms. from surface, too much stress can hardly be laid upon its importance, for it may be reasonably expected that at 30 fms. in depth the elvan will greatly increase in value (in a neighbouring district mines in 15 fms. it has quadrupled in value), and make large bunches of the valuable metal.

VAN CONSOLS.—This mine is indeed more than fulfilling the expectations held out by the managers. The aggregate value of points in operation is considerably over 10 tons of level ore per fathom. The dressing apparatus, &c., has been retarded by the recent heavy rains, but are rapidly approaching completion. The sales of ores this mine will shortly make will prove highly satisfactory to all interested.

PENSTRUTHAL.—There are well-grounded expectations of this mine proving worthy of the famous Gwennap district. At Richardson's shaft, only a few fathoms from surface, the lode is already worth from 50s. to 60s. per fathom for tin and copper; and those who remember Old Penstruthal and Old Buller, and have seen this lode, express their opinion that similar results may fairly be expected here. Old Buller paid 280,000s. on an outlay of a few hundred. Old Penstruthal, on a parallel lode to Richardson's in Penstruthal Consols, paid 60,000s. a year profit. This mine, with its ample capital and numerous lodes, bids fair to take a very high position among the mines of Cornwall.

EAST LOVELL.—From the official reports of this mine, there can be no question whatever that it will again resume dividends at the commencement of the ensuing year. The tin now being discovered is of the same character and richness as that which so materially contributed to the large profits realised heretofore, sufficient to return at the rate of 2s. per share quarterly. The existing market value of 20s. per share amounts only to 13s. 12d. for the mine.

MINING IN IRELAND.—The Ballycummisk Copper-Mining Company announce that nearly 100 tons of ore are now ready for market awaiting shipment; 61 tons were sold by this company at the Swansea Ticketing on Sept. 17, a portion realising 15s. 18s. per ton. The copper lodes or mineral veins of Brow Head, in these mines, pass through Lennox Manor, and Mr. John H. Clement, F.C.S., in a report on that property, says:—"The surface of the rocks are mica schists, clay slates, quartz, and roofing slates; the general direction of the strike of the formation is 18° to 20° north-east, and the dip 70° south from the horizon of the mica schists and slates. The other formations have various dips, mostly to the south. The metallic minerals are held in nine lodes or veins, which pass east and west through the property, cropping out in the cliffs, and of various widths, from 1 to 12 feet, about one mile west of Crough Harbour. Judging from the nature of the lodes, I expect that a mass of ore will be found in and near Lower Town, and from that westward to Tower Hill. This copper zone, or belt of lodes, strikes through the entire district from Brow Head to Aughdown, a distance of 25 miles, on the course of which many valuable mines, quarries, &c., no doubt, will be eventually opened."

M. R. E. CAVENDISH TAHOUDIN, 13 AND 14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND SHREWSBURY, HAS SPECIAL BUSINESS IN THE FOLLOWING SHARES AT PRICES AFFIXED:

Buyer.	Seller.	Buyer.	Seller.
30 Aberdaunt	16s. 17s.	40 North Jane	12s. 6d. 13s. 6d.
20 Alt-y-Crib	1 1/2 2	25 New Dulce	14s. 15s.
20 Bog	1 1/2 2	25 New Lovell	14s. 15s.
20 Boswell Down	3 1/2 4	60 North Tankerville	18s. 20s.
35 Birdsey Creek	2 1/2 3	30 Pennerley	2 1/2 3
10 Brynawith	2 1/2 3	20 Pacific	3 3 1/2
20 Bronfloyd	25s. 27s.	30 Penstruthal	2 2 1/2
50 Blaen Caelan	15s. 17s. 6d.	20 Parys Mountain	1 1/2 1 1/2
50 Cwm Eilan	15s. 17s. 6d.	20 Plynlimmon	19s. 21s.
10 Cook's Kitchen	15s. 17s. 6d.	60 Penryn's Beacon	18s. 21s.
2 Carr Brea	150 153	10 Roman Gravel	15s. 17s.
60 Crenver and Wheal		20 Reafada	20s. 21s.
Abraham	16s. 18s.	30 South Aurora	23s. 25s.
20 Camp Floyd	10s. 11	2 South Caradon	200 210
20 Cathedral	18s. 1	10 So. Condurow	7 7 1/2
20 Devon Consols	6 1/2 6 1/2	10 South Crofty	65 67
10 Don Pedro	11s. 12s.	5 South Frances	6 7
5 East Van	7 1/2 8	10 South Tolarne	1 1 1/2
10 East Fox	7 1/2 8	20 St. Just Amalgam	1 1 1/2
17 Emma	22 1/2 23 1/2	60 South Rom. Gravel	17s. 19s.
30 East Chiverton	11s. 13s.	5 St. Ives Consols	—
10 East Llangynog	20 21	10 Sweetland	3 1/2 3 1/2
40 Fortescue	— 30s.	60 South Van	— 10s.
15 Flagstaff	15 1/2 16 1/2	10 Tan-y-Alit	12s. 6d. 13s. 6d.
150 Gold Run	14s. 3d. 15s. 3d.	15 Tankerville	14 1/2 15 1/2
20 Ganton	2 1/2 3	5 Tincoff	1 1/2 2
5 Great Laxey	14 1/2 15	15 Utah	1 1/2 2
20 Hingston Down	6 6 1/2	15 Van	36 37
5 Herodfoot	15 17 1/2	20 Van Consols	4 1/2 4 1/2
40 Hobb's Hill	30s. 35s.	20 West Tankerville	3 1/2 4 1/2
20 Mossdale	— 35s.	15 West Wheal Lucy	— 23 3s.
60 New Hingston	— 35s.	26 West Pant-y-go	— 3s.
5 North Lovell	— 35s.	30 West Penryn	3 3 1/2
5 Nangles	— 35s. 3d.	10 Wheal Grenville	9 1/2 9 1/2

The purchase of BOSWELL DOWNS and PENSTRUTHAL CONSOLS is strongly recommended for a great rise.

Bankers: Messrs. BECK and Co., Shrewsbury.

The National Bank of Scotland, London.

M. R. CHARLES F. COLLOM,
MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c.
TAVISTOCK.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.

Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME for DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c.

INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

N.B.—Mr. COLLOM is now promoting a company to work a tin and copper mine in Cornwall of more than ordinary promise. One or two gentlemen, with influence or capital could be secured to join the promoters on very lucrative terms, by making early application as above.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Mr. Warrington Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Ironworks and Collieries in Yorkshire—Tin Mining in Banca (Illustrated), by W. Bredemeyer—Mining in South Wales—Green Harth Lead Mine—West Frances, and South Frances—Meetings of Cook's Kitchen, Tamar, Eberhardt and Aurora, Caldbeck Fells, Castle an Dinas, and Consolidated Copper Company of Canada—Company of Copper Miners in England—Tollina Mining Company—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Colorado Mining Items—Foreign Mines Reports—Patent Matters, &c.—Original Correspondence: Coal Mines (New) Regulation Act, 1872; Science of Investment (R. Tredinnick); Approaching Panic, or the Trade of England—Its Present and Future, No. II. (F. J. Bernard); Ellipso Gold Mines, California (J. Polkinghorne); Don Pedro North del Rey Mine; Providence Mines; Wheal Argus, The Red River (B. Symons); Trevelick Wood and New Rosewarne Mines; Belovda Beacon; Tin Mining in the Gos Moors District; Wheal Vincent—Promise and Production (R. Thomas); East Llangynog Lead Mine; East Rocks Hematite Iron Ore Company (R. E. Johnson); Tamar Metal Extraction Company; Richmond Consolidated Mining Company, &c.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, OCT. 25, 1872.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	IRON.	per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected... p. ton	92	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	10	0
Tough cake and tile.	90	0	0	Do., to arrive	11	0
Sheeting & sheets.	91	0	0	Nail rods	12	0
Bolts	100	0	0	Staffs, in London	12	15
Bottoms	101	0	0	Bars, ditto	13	0
Old	102	0	0	Do., ditto	13	0
Burnt	86	0	0	Do., at works	12	0
Wire	0	10 1/2	0	Hoops, ditto	13	0
Tubes	0	10 1/2	0	Sheets, single	16	0
BRASS.	per lb.			Pig No. 1, in Wales	7	0
Sheet	9 1/2 d. 10 1/2 d.			Refined metal, ditto	7	0
Wire	10 1/2 d.			Bars, common, ditto	11	0
Tubes	10 1/2 d. 11 d.			Do., mch. Tyneor Tees	10	0
Yellow metal sheeting	7 1/2 d. 8 1/2 d.			Do., railway, in Wales	10	11
Sheet	7 1/2 d. 7 1/2 d.			Do., Swed. in London	15	0
SPALTER.	per ton.			Do., to arrive	—	—
Foreign on the spot.	23	10	0	Pig No. 1, in Clyde	6	5
" to arrive	—	—	—	Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	—	—
ZINC.				Do., No. 3, f.o.b. do.	—	—
In sheets	29	0	0	Railway chairs	5	8
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	12	15	0	" spikes	12	10
TIN.				Indian Charcoal Pigs	7	0
English block	214s	0	0	in London, p. ton	—	—
Do., bars (in bria)	140	0	0	STEEL.		
Do., refined	150	0	0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	18	0
Banca	150	0	0	Ditto (hammered)	20	0
Straits	140	0	0	Ditto, in faggots	21	0
TIN-PLATES.	per box.			English, spring	23	0
IC Charcoal, 1st quality	2	10	0	LEAD.		
IX Do., 1st quality	2	10	0	English Pig, common	20	15
IX Do., 2d quality	2	10	0	Ditto, L.B.	20	15
IX Do., 3d quality	2	10	0	Ditto, W.B.	21	0
IX Coke	1	17	0	Ditto, sheet	21	0
IX Do., 1st quality	2	10	0	Ditto, red lead	23	0
IX Do., 2d quality	2	10	0	Ditto, white	23	0
IX Do., 3d quality	2	10	0	Ditto, patent shot	23	0
IX Do., 4th quality	2	10	0	Spanish	20	0
IX Do., 5th quality	2	10	0			

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. † Add 6s. for each X.
Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—Monetary affairs have exercised a very depressing influence over our markets this week, and the amount of business transacted has been extremely limited. The disposition of buyers is evidently to do as little as possible at the present juncture, and allow matters to settle down on a more solid and permanent basis before renewing operations to any important extent. There are several causes just now combining to hinder the development of trade, and one of the principal of them, which materially affects it, is the dearth of money. Until a very decided turn of a favourable character takes place very little improvement can be anticipated, as merchants and bankers are husbanding their resources to provide against possible contingencies. The loss of interest arising from loans and advances on products is considerable, and must necessarily contribute to retard any advance in prices. As prompts fall in further margins are demanded, and more stringent terms imposed, compelling holders in many instances to effect immediate realisations.

COPPER.—Since this day week the market has undergone some little changes. On Saturday 50 tons of Lota was sold at 79s.; on Monday the market was inanimate, and g.o.b. was quoted at 80s., sellers of Wallaroo at 86s. On Tuesday 125 tons of g.o.b. were reported at 79s. to 80s., and on Wednesday further sales were reported at the same rates, and 100 tons Wallaroo at 85s. to 86s. Yesterday, after the meeting of the Bank directors, the market showed signs of some recovery, all apprehensions of any further rise in the Bank rate for the moment removed, and sales of Chili bars were made from 81s. to 82s. 10s., the market being rather animated at the close of change. In manufacture a further depreciation has taken place: 4 ft. by 4 ft. Indian sheets can now be had at 21s. to 22s., and Y.M. sheets and sheeting have been sold at 7 1/2 d. With the exception of very short intervals, the market during the last three months has been one continued downward tendency, and has, no doubt, gone far below the intentions of the original movers for a fall. Great efforts have been made from time to time to arrest this downward course, but which have signally failed to be attended with any lasting degree of success. The market is still suffering from the effects of the various failures amongst the small dealers, and it appears that all of them are not even wholly out of copper yet. Further force sales may therefore, have to be made, unless otherwise privately arranged. Another cause of the existing depression is the tightness of money, which acts very prejudicially to the interest of holders; and, to add to the aforementioned difficulties, stocks continue to accumulate, and the export demand shows little or no indication of improvement. Some time will probably elapse ere confidence can be entirely restored, and general buying begin. In any case, it will require strong evidence to induce buyers again to pay the prices that were ruling three months ago, and a partial recovery only can be looked for unless some great alteration takes place in the position of the market. To-day there has again been symptoms of a favourable turn for foreign kinds of copper, and 84s. has been obtained for a few lots of g.o.b., Chili bars. Some rumour from Liverpool has been circulated that the charters for the last fortnight in September are 1450 tons; this, however, requires confirmation.

IRON.—The market for iron has not undergone any very great variation from that of last week, excepting in Welsh bars, in which gradually lower rates, to the extent of 10s. per ton, have been accepted, but the orders in no instances have been large, and buyers are still fully convinced that a considerable reduction, ere long, must be submitted to on the part of the ironmasters. The sellers more eager to realise are those who have outstanding contracts incomplete, which have been previously entered into at prices lower than the present market rate, and can, therefore, be turned over at a difference in price in their favour; and owing to the present downward turn which the market makes them very desirous to secure. As the works are wanting specifications, it is likely to cause a good deal of competition between the masters and these middle men, and, therefore, a further fall may rapidly ensue. Holders of stock are wholly disinclined to increase their assortments more than for immediate requirements; and, as the shipping trade shows no signs of active revival, there is very little remaining to support prices. As regards Staffordshire qualities, the sellers are equally anxious about future business, and the flow of orders has almost ceased, notwithstanding the reduction recently announced, and the fact, pretty generally known, that still further concessions would be made, that all prices must be considered nominal, and that it is only a matter of negotiation where buyers are prepared to execute their orders at any thing approaching market quotation. In Swedish bars sellers have offered Indian specifications at about 15s., but there exists no enquiry for the Eastern market. For America there is a little disposition to buy at these rates, and a little business has been transacted. As regards Scotch pig-iron, the transactions have been of a very limited character. The market has been in fact, as regards warrants, almost a closed market for the whole of the week. The reports from Glasgow are very unsatisfactory, speaking of the absurd and artificial state of the market, militating against legitimate business of every kind, and restricting it within the narrowest possible limits.

For the week ending October 21, 1872	Tons	21,892
October 19, 1872	Tons	12,368
Decrease		9,524
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1871		68,016 tons.
Imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth	Tons	2,319
For the week ending October 21, 1872	Tons	400
October 19, 1872	Tons	1,819
Decrease		1,419 tons.
Total decrease for 1872		16,777 tons.

LEAD.—This metal is steady, and sellers are very firm. Good soft English pig has been sold at 20s. 15s.; Spanish, at 20s. 2s. 6d. to 20s. 5s.

SPALTER.—There has been a little decline in the value of this metal since our last week's report; the market, however, continues tolerably steady. Silesian, on the spot, is quoted at 23s.; hard, 15s. **ZINC.**—On Thursday 120 tons was offered for sale by public auction, but only 100 tons found purchasers at 27s. 5s. to 27s. 7s. 6d. net, chiefly at the latter price.

QUICKSILVER remains unaltered, sellers still quoting 12s. 15s.

TIN-PLATES are dull of sale; buyers are still withholding orders in expectation of lower rates. IC coke delivered to 37s.

STEEL.—In Swedish nothing fresh has transpired. Prices, therefore, are nominally the same. English is easier, but at present sellers have not publicly reduced their quotations.

TIN.—Since last week Straits has ruled mostly in buyers' favour, sales for the most part having been made at 138s. to 142s. Accord-

ing to prompt, 10 tons, however, were reported as low as at 132s., with prompt to the end of January at sellers' option. Yesterday the market exhibited some degree of firmness, and 10 tons realised 141s. cash. English occupies the same position as last week, block and ingots being quoted at 145s. and bars at 149s. The requirements for tin-plate purposes having so much fallen off, makes a material difference in the demand, and it is not that holders are rather powerful the market price ere this would probably be much lower, as the present rate of money weighs heavily against long markets.

IRON TRADE.—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—We have no change to notice in the iron market this week, buyers of bars, and all kinds of second-class iron, continue cautious in giving out orders; in these kinds only a moderate business has been done this week. The same may be said with regard to ship-plates, angle-bars, and all other kinds used in iron shipbuilding. The quotations for second-class iron are, perhaps, more irregular, the price depending on the character of the brand, and frequently upon other circumstances. The leading Staffordshire brands continue firm at 14s. per ton, and in all cases business has been done, in as far as we know, 14s. per ton has been paid. The makers of tin-plates likewise adhere closely to the fixed price of their Quarter Day—42s. IC coke and 48s. IC charcoal per box, and while black tin remains at the present high price, together with the enhanced price of coal, iron, and labour, there can be no reduction without positive loss to the makers. It has, therefore, been resolved to reduce some of the tin mills until the demand increases, or a reduction takes place of labour and coal, and the tin and iron out of which tin-plates are manufactured. We are aware that a very large class of buyers expect a further reduction in the price of bars. The ironmasters are, however, in the way of any reductions in the price of best iron is the present high price of coal, labour, &c.; and as any adverse change in price would entail serious loss to the makers, we are informed on good authority that the leading houses in Staffordshire are seriously thinking of curtailing the make, or even blowing out furnaces, and stopping some of the works, rather than make best iron at a loss, which would inevitably follow a reduction in price if coal and ironstone is not to descend in price at the same ratio as the decline in iron. If the ironmasters held large stocks of finished or pig-iron at the works it would be a fair presumption that offers at lower rates than those now current might tempt the masters to clear out such stocks. This, however, is not the case; there are no stocks at any of the works, nor are there likely to be any. Manufacturers, as a rule, particularly in large concerns, never roll stock for stock, and during the last twelve months orders have been so plentiful that working stock would be out of the question. The stocks of pig-iron likewise in all districts are at the very lowest ebb. It should be borne in mind that the state of the pig market in all parts of England, which is the very best index of the future prospect of the trade, is firm at fixed rates, and in the Middlesbrough district there is still a difficulty in supplying old contracts for present delivery. Again, in Scotland there are no stocks, except those in store, which are greatly diminished since this time last year. The makers here have reduced their price 1s. per ton, but the market on the Glasgow Exchange has been more steady, and the price more uniform over the whole of this week than during the last five weeks, the price having been until to-day (Friday) about 130s. cash. To-day sales have taken place of iron in iron store at 132s. per ton; the makers might obtain this price for iron delivered in the stores. This being the state of the pig market, and the manufactures being hampered with the unfavourable contingencies above referred to, it appears to us that no further reduction in the price of iron will be declared by the leading houses on this side of Quarter Day. The great rail makers in South Wales and Middlesbrough are well supplied with old contracts to carry them quite on to the spring of next year; on this account they are careless with their contracts in the present state of the trade, unless at prices commensurate with the enhanced state of the coal and labour markets. We remarked last week that the rail market was firmer here, with a better feeling. We are glad to be able to report of the improved tone in the market in the rail department.—133, Cannon-street, London, Oct. 25.

COPPER.—Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.:—The clearance of English offered for tender at fair prices, and the subsequent advances by telegram that the charters from Chili for the first fortnight in September were only 1000 tons, gave great strength to the market; bars rose rapidly from 78s. to 84s., whilst the demand for English and fine Australian, both for export and consumption, was on a far larger scale than for some short time past. The tightness of money, however, in the last seven or eight days has had a bad effect upon the market, foreign copper especially being pressed for sale in small quantities. These constant changes alarm buyers, and lead to the trading almost entirely carried on by a system of hand to mouth purchases. The arrival during the current month up to this time have been excessively small, whilst there has been a fair demand for copper. The total charters from Chili to 15th ult. are 30,000 tons. The total shipments and charters together to Aug. 31 are 37,500 tons, leaving available on the Coast 3570 tons, of which 1000 tons only are advised as chartered; the price on the spot was equal to 92s. per ton. Our stock is, undoubtedly, very large, but it is passing into strangers' hands, and as the cost price of the bulk is so far above that now ruling, we may look for steadier quotations, but with so great a quantity on hand, no important higher value can be anticipated at present, more especially while money remains so tight.

The **MINING SHARE MARKET** has been moderately active this week, and with a firmer appearance for a few prominent mines. Those mostly dealt in have been New Rosewarne, New West Rosewarne, Wheal Grenville, Wheal Crebor, East Lovell, South Condurow, South Carn Brea, West Tankerville, Van Consols, West Frances, South Roman Gravel, Dolcoath, North Roskear, Wheal Argus, Wheal Uny, and a few others.

West Frances, 14 to 16; the accounts presented to the meeting showed a profit on the quarter of 52s. 6d., and a dividend of 5s. per share was declared. The tin sold, 55s. 10s., realised 4589s., and 11 tons, worth 902s., remained unsold. The plans and sections made by Mr. Henderson in reference to the tin ground taken away by South Frances show it to be to the extent, altogether, of 467 fms., but of its value the agents were not in a position to speak. This part of the mine, however, will shortly be worked by West Frances, and be the agent states, of great additional value to the mine, Cook's Kitchen, 26 to 28; the accounts here showed a profit on the quarter of 1853s., and a dividend of 15s. per share was declared. The tin sold (85 tons) realised 7060s. The mine is down 8 fms. under the 294. The 204 east is worth 30s. per fathom, and a winze below it 30s. per fathom. Tincroft, 56 to 59; Carn Brea, 150 to 160; Dolcoath, 65 to 70; East Basset, 27s. to 30s.

New Rosewarne shares have been firmer up to 7, and lerve off 6s. to 7; the water is drained to the bottom of the mine, but as there are no ladders below the 84 it may take a day or two to see the 94. On Saturday pitches will be set in the 84. The second pair of pneumatic stamps are expected to get to work next week. New West Rosewarne shares have been in demand at 6 to 7; the stamps are expected to be ready in a fortnight, when tin dressing operations will commence. In the deep adit the raising of tin is very satisfactory, the lode being 8 feet wide, and worth 70s. per fathom. Rosewall Hill and Ransom United 30s. to 32s.; this mine has considerably improved of late. The 110 east has reached the tin ground, the end being worth 40s. per fathom. Goole Pellas shaft continues good. In the 80 a carbona has gone off southward from the main lode, producing very rich tin, with similar indications to the great carbona of St. Ives Consols. Providence Mines, 20 to 22s. New Cook's Kitchen, 24 to 25; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in hand of 904s.

120, east of Cock's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. Prince of Wales, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Roman Gravel, 17 to 18; Rookhope Valley, 23 to 34; South Caradon, 200 to 220; South Condurrow, 63 to 74; Tankerville, 15 to 16; Treleigh Wood, 25 to 30; Trumpet Consols, 13 to 15. Van, 30 to 39; the mine has sold this week 450 tons of lead ore, at 14½. 8s. per ton, and 200 tons of blende at 27. 15s.; total, 7080½. Van Consols is 4½ to 5; the mine looking well in several points. West Basset, 9 to 10; West Chiverton, 8½ to 9½; West Polbreen, 4 to 4½; Wheel Argus, 1½ to 2; West Seton, 65 to 70; West Tankerville, 3½ to 4½; St. Agnes Consols, 3½ to 3½; West Tolgus, 20 to 25; Wheel Basset, 45 to 50; Wheel Buller, 15 to 17½; Wheel Grenville, 9½ to 9½; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 13½ to 14½; Wheel Margaret, 10 to 12; Wheel Mary Ann, 9 to 11; Wheel Speedwell, 4½ to 5; Wheel Uny, 5 to 5½; Victoria, 1½ to 1½; North Treleigh Wood, 23 to 3; Excelsior, 5s. to 10s.; South Kitty, 2½ to 3; New Wheel Charlotte, 2 to 3.

In Foreign Mines, Emma shares have advanced to 22½, 23½; Flagstaff, 15 to 16; Don Pedro, 14s. to 16s.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 6½ to 6½; New Quebrada, 2½ to 3½; Pacific, 2½ to 3½; South Aurora, 1 to 1½; Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 3½; Utah, 1½ to 1½.

The list of applications for the issue of 45,000, perpetual 6 per cent. A debenture stock of the Devon and Somerset Railway will be closed this day, Saturday, the 26th instant, for London, and on Monday the 28th for the country.

The Nant-y-Glo and Blaitha Ironworks Company directors, at their meeting yesterday, declared a dividend on the preference shares of 4 per cent., in addition to the interim dividend of 4 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year ending August 31 last, and a dividend of 6 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the same period.

The directors of the Standard Trust Investment Corporation (Limited) have declared an interim dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

DUBLIN, OCT. 24.—Business has been rather dull upon our Stock Exchange during the past week, owing to the amount of uncertainty which still hangs over the money market. A firmer tone, however, was observable at the close, when it was announced the Bank of England directors made no change in the rate of discount at their meeting to-day. Government funds are firm. Consols are a shade lower on the whole. New Three per cent. have closed at the same price as opening. In the stock market, the Khedive bonds are flat, and have declined ½. Erie and Erie preferred are firm. Russian bonds are firm in price, and Spanish have advanced ½. On the satisfactory meeting in London the other day. American bonds are firm, and well held for investment. Bank of Ireland stock is not so firm, and has declined ¾ per cent. Hibernian Bank shares are in demand, and have advanced ½. Munster are firm at 8½. Nationals have not varied much, and leave off steady, at 54½. National of Liverpool have advanced ½, and are firm. Provincial of Ireland have advanced ½. Royals are ½ lower. Clusters are firm. Steam shares are firm. Liverpool Shipping shares are firm, at 55. Glasgows are firm, at 67. Danes are a shade firmer. Mine shares are firm. Berehaven, buyers, at 48s. 4d., at 44s. Cape Coppers are in good demand, and have advanced 1½. Connoisseur stock, buyers, at 27½; sellers, at 27½. Mining Company of Ireland have advanced ½ to ½. Killalee Slates are, sellers, at 18s. 3d.; buyers, at 18s. General Mines are dull, and nothing doing in them; the recent explosion at the works will cost the company a large sum of money; fortunately, no lives were lost. Wicklow Copper Mine shares remain without change, at 7½; buyers, sellers, 7½. As yet no report has been published of the past year's business, nor have the accounts been audited. The meeting will be held early next month. Telegraph shares are firm. Alliance Gas shares are rather dull, and have declined in price. Dublin Tramway shares are flat; a fresh call, of 2d. per share, has been made, which has rather depressed the shares, and the traffic receipts are far from satisfactory. Railway shares and stocks are dull. Athenian and Tuams are ½ lower; Belfast and Northern Counties in demand, at ½ advance; Belfast Junction stock dull, at ½ decline; Drogheda stock firm, at ½ advance; Kingstown stock advanced ½; Wicklow stock steady, at 75; Great Northern and Western, buyers, at 22; sellers, 23; Great Southern and Western stock firm, at ½ advance; Midland Great Western shares dull, at ½ per cent. reduction; Waterford and Limerick are ½ lower. Railway preference shares are firm, and have not changed much in price. Railway debenture stocks are also steady. The traffic returns upon the 19 Irish lines in the gross amounted to, this week, 45,619½; last year it was 45,862½, showing a slight increase. Grand Canal receipts 9887 this week, against 11317 last year at the same time.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has commanded a fair share of attention, but with no very marked feature. There has been a fair demand for American mines, and in home mines copper, lead, and tin shares have been in moderate request. The market for these metals is assuming a settled and firmer aspect. The somewhat violent fluctuations in Emma and Camp Floyds have been as usual apparently traceable to market operations. Emma shares have been as low as 21½, and as high as 23½, but close 22½ to 23; it is said that all litigation with the Illinois Tunnel Company and the Emma Consolidated Company of San Francisco has been settled upon advantageous terms to the London company.

Flagstaff, 15½ to 16½; two furnaces are running, and produced last week 75 tons of bullion. The hot-blast is on the ground ready to attach to the third furnace; this will commence running within two weeks, which, it is calculated, will nearly double the present product of the mine. Last Chance, ½ to 1 prem; good ore is being raised, and it is confidently anticipated dividends will be commenced in December.

Camp Floyd, 8½ to 8½; there has been again a senseless panic in these shares, and most unfounded rumours have been spread abroad by hostile operators. Upon enquiry at the office we find that the ordinary advices from the mine are expected by the next American mail, they having been delayed by the absence of Capt. Shaw, who left Salt Lake the latter part of September; he has, however, just arrived in London, and reports having seen Capt. Wilder a few days before leaving home, when the mill was working satisfactorily, and the mine improving. It has been reported here that Capt. Shaw was selling his shares, and this rumour has been made use of to force down the price. We are in a position to authoritatively deny this.

Utah, 1½ to 1½; the resident secretary reports all matters proceeding as usual. The smelting works were in full operation. The usual particulars were expected by next American mail.

Richmond Consolidated shares have declined to 3½ to 4½; the weekly telegram announces that in five days' smelting 140 tons yielded \$8100, showing an improvement in the yield. The directors have requested their colleague, Mr. Corrigan, to again visit the mine, with the view of making more satisfactory smelting arrangements. Eberhardt, 6½ to 6½; South Aurora, 1½ to 1½; Pacific, 2½ to 3½; the 10 tons of ore has just arrived at Liverpool, and samples of it are at the company's office. The agent's report is published in another column.

Hydraulic Mines have commanded a moderate amount of attention. Malpas, 2½ to 2½; the incoming West India mail, due on Tuesday, will bring the result of the first 45 days' washing. Should it prove a success, a large field will be opened up in the United States of Colombia for hydraulic mining. If the results prove that these deposits will pay, a large property adjoining will immediately be brought forward under the same management, embracing several deposits equal in extent to Malpas and possessing unlimited water power. The greater portion of the capital is already subscribed privately, contingent on the results at Malpas proving profitable. Arrangements will be made by the next outgoing mail for telegraphic communication with these mines, the present channel being very uncertain, involving a retransmission and telegram at Savanilla, Kingston, and New York. Ricas, 1-16 to 1-16; Holcombe Valley, 1 to 1½; the manager sailed from Liverpool this week. Work will be commenced as soon as he arrives on the ground.

Birdseye, 2½ to 2½; the superintendent telegraphs a clean up of the Uncle Sam claim, after a run of 36 days, resulting in a profit of \$3000. Good progress is being made in the recent west tunnel. Sweetland, 3½ to 3½; the new tunnel is now in 1770 ft., and rapid progress is being made with the completion of the remaining portion, as the workmen are doing about 75 ft. per week. Mr. G. D. McLean's letter appears in another column. Cedar Creek, 4 to 5; a very cheering letter has been just received from Mr. J. B. Ludlum, the company's superintendent, and we hope to publish it in our next impression. He will have eight claims running next water season, and is of the opinion that the return will be all that can be desired.

Lead Mines have been represented by Van at 37 to 39; the usual monthly report appears in another column, in which it will be noted that Seaham's shaft is down to the 60, or 15 fathoms below the deepest working, and a cross-cut commenced towards the lode, and driven already 20 ft. The sale on Thursday last—450 tons of lead and 200 tons of blende—realised 7080½. Every part of the mine is looking well, and the difficulty experienced, in common with other mines, as to the labour question is being satisfactorily overcome. We are informed that the company are building cottages on their mines for their workmen, a row of which is just completed. Van Consols have been largely dealt in, and close 4½ to 5½; the reserves of ore are rapidly increasing, the different points of opera-

tions being valued at over 10 tons of ore per fathom. East Van, 7½ to 8; West Tankerville, 3½ to 4½, and a large business doing; Asheton, 4 to 4½. Bog, 1½ to 2; the new wire-rope is up and at work, and the clearing of the engine-shaft has been resumed, fair progress is being made, and the work is being pushed on with vigour. Pennerley, 2½ to 3; the mine is looking much as usual; 75 tons of lead ore were sold on Wednesday, realising 1081½. 17s. 6d. Perkins Beach, 1 to 1½; the agent reports that the south cross-cut is still being extended in the white stone, and he anticipates cutting the white spar vein good.

In Tin Mines more activity has prevailed, the chief feature of the week having been the important advance in East Lovell shares, which close 20 to 21. Large buying orders have been received from the locality of the mine. A general improvement throughout the mine has taken place, and the manager is of the opinion, from the discoveries recently made, that the Tregoneris part will also be lasting and profitable.

In Copper Mines few changes have taken place. Penrithal shares have commanded attention at 1½ to 2½. San Pedro, 4½ to 4½; the successful sinking of a shaft which has occupied many years of time to come under the great run in the old workings is a notable feature in the last news, and the deposit of copper ore in value and in percentage is proved to be even beyond expectations. Samples of the ore have been received at the company's office. West Caradon, 5s. to 6s.; from the agents' report, in another column, it will be seen that the agents are daily expecting an improvement, two or three pretty-looking lodes having been discovered in the western part of the sett. New Quebrada, 3 to 3½; Cape Copper, 16 to 18 prem.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—
Bog, 1½ to 2; Carn Brea, 147½ to 152½; Devon Great Consols, 6½ to 7½; East Caradon, 2½ to 3½; East Wheel Lovell, 20 to 21; East Van, 7½ to 8½; Great Lacey, 14½ to 15; Great Wheel Vor, 4½ to 5; Marke Valley, 3½ to 4; Pennerley, 2½ to 3; Parys Mountain, 1½ to 1½; Roman Gravel, 16½ to 17½; Tankerville, 1½ to 1½; Tincroft, 5½ to 6; Van, 37 to 39; Van Consols, 4½ to 5; West Chiverton, 8½ to 9½; West Tankerville, 3½ to 4½; Alamillos, 1 to 1½; Almada and Tiritio, ½ to 1; Anglo-Argentine, ½ to ½; ditto, 15 per cent. preference, ½ to 1½; Anglo-Brazilian, ½ to ½; ditto, 1½ to 1½; Australian United Gold, ½ to 1; Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 3; Camp Floyd, 8½ to 9½; Cape Copper, 16 to 18 prem.; Chontales Consolidated, ½ to ½; ditto, 17. 10s. paid, 1½ to 1½; Colorado Terrible, 2½ to 3; Copiapo, 2 to 3; Don Pedro, ½ dis. to par.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 6½ to 6½; Elipse, 1-16 to 3-16; Emma, 22½ to 23; Flagstaff, 15½ to 16½; Fortuna, 3½ to 3½; Frontino and Bolivia, ¾ to ¾; General Mining Association, 7 to 9; General Brazilian, 3-16 to 5-16; Gold Run, ¾ to ¾; Kapunah, ¾ to ¾; Linares, 2½ to 3; London and Californian, 1 to 1½; Lustration, ¾ to ¾; ditto, 1½ to 1½; Malpas, 2½ to 3; Pacific, 3 to 3½; Panulillo, 4 to 4½; Pastarona, ½ to ½; Pontigband, 10 to 12; Port Phillip, ¾ dis. to par.; Rica, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Richmond Consolidated, 3½ to 4½; Ricas Grande, (17s. paid), ¾ to ¾; Russia Copper, 5 to 5½; Scottish Australian, ¾ to 1; St. John del Rey, 15 to 15½; Sierra Buttes, 3½ to 4; Silver Plume, 1½ to 2; Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 3½; United Mexican, 2½ to 3; Utah, 1½ to 2½; Vancouver Coal, 1 to 1½ prem.; Yorke Peninsula, ¾ to ¾; Yudanmutana, ¾ to ¾.

The MWNBLL LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 35,000, in shares of 2d. 10s. each, has been formed to purchase for 25,000, an extensive sett over a mile in length from east to west, abutting on the north-east the Great Hendre Mine, which, on a capital of 9000, has yielded 115,000 profits in eight years, and adjoining the North Hendre Mine, now paying regular dividends. The adit level is more than a mile long, and there are five main permanent shafts sunk to command deeper explorations. It is calculated that from 4000 to 5000 will open out the mine, and it is confidently expected that at an early date returns will be made, and the mine established as a permanent dividend-paying concern. The vendors take the entire purchase money in shares, and subscribe 750, as ordinary shareholders. Three of the vendors have seats at the board. Capt. Walter Eddy, Matthew Francis, and John Pryor have inspected and reported favourably upon the property. When the mine was suspended lead ore was selling at about 7½ per ton. The sole owner was connected with several other mining speculations, lead smelting, and also coal and iron mines; being unsuccessful he failed, and the mine was brought to a stand. The royalty has been reduced from 1-16th to 1-16th, and the price of lead ore has nearly doubled, so that good profits are anticipated. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The VICTORIA TIN MINE COMPANY, with a capital of 20,000, in shares of 1s. each, has been formed to purchase for 8000, a valuable mining property in Perranuthoe, about 400 fathoms on the course of the lodes, and between 200 and 300 fathoms wide. The prospectus, which will be found in another column, explains that the mine is opened to a great depth by former workings, by which this company will be benefited. It is estimated that 30,000 has been already expended in driving levels and sinking shafts, by means of which the mine is rendered capable of making immediate returns as soon as the water is pumped out, and there can be no doubt of large profits being the result. The work of draining the mine will be materially lessened by the engine shaft now being sunk by the Florence Tin Mining Company, and it is more than probable that their shaft will effect all the drainage required by the Victoria. The property has been inspected and carefully reported upon by Capt. F. Gundry, E. Champion, W. Bishop, Jas. Sampson, B. Gundry, John Curtis, and Peter Floyd, who concur in stating that the mine is most favourably situated, and with a moderate capital and judicious management it cannot fail to become highly profitable to the shareholders.

TIN FROM AUSTRALIA.—It is stated, with reference to the probable future of the tin trade, that within 14 or 15 months from this time 5000 tons of pure tin metal may be expected in this country from Sydney, and that not less than that quantity can be shipped regularly for years to come.

TO MINING CONTRACTORS.

WANTED, A FULL PARE OF GOOD MINERS, to sink a shaft 30 fathoms, to be let in one bargain. Dimensions, 10 ft. by 7 ft.; 6-in. sinking-lift; ground, clean compact clay-slate. The shaft to be sunk plumb, and in a mining-like manner. The takers will be expected to do all pit and timber work. A Burleigh Rock Drill, already fixed, will be let in the bargain, on terms to be agreed upon.

The proprietors, being desirous to get it done in as short a time as possible, will give a fair price per fathom, and pay monthly, up to a margin, to ensure completion, and will give a premium if completed by a time to be fixed when the contract is signed.

Apply to Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., of his Mining Company (Limited), Taliesin, Cardiganshire, where all particulars can be obtained.

WANTED, A FURNACE MANAGER, of experience and good character, to TAKE CHARGE of the FURNACES of the STANTON IRONWORKS.

Applications and testimonials to be addressed to Mr. HOPKINS, Manager of the Stanton Ironworks, near Nottingham.

WANTED, A SITUATION, AT HOME OR ABROAD, by a PRACTICAL MINER, and ASSAYER of GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, TIN, ZINC, IRON, &c.

Address, HENRY PEARCE, Camborne, Cornwall.

MINE CARPENTER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by the Rookhope Valley Mining Company (Limited), for their mines in the county of Durham, a GOOD CARPENTER.

Address, with wages required, Capt. ROGERS, Rookhope Valley Mines, near Eastgate, by Darlington.

WANTED, A RESIDENT AGENT for: POLROSE MINE, in the parish of BREAGE. Salary, £8 8s.

Applications and testimonials to be sent, on or before Wednesday, the 30th inst., to JOHN R. DANIELL, Camborne.

TO MANAGERS OF MINES.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED MAN, to TAKE the PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT of IRON ORE MINES. A liberal salary will be given.

Apply to FLETCHER'S, MILLER, and CO., Dawson-place, Whitehaven. October 12th, 1872.

TO GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANIES.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS AGENT or as MINING MANAGER, by one who has had thirty-three years' experience in mining—seventeen years in Cornwall, England, on Copper, Lead, and Tin Ores, and for upwards of sixteen years as Mining Manager and Superintending Engineer, &c., to some of the principal mines on the Metropolitan Gold Fields, Ballarat, Victoria.

Address, "Mining Manager," 180, Dana-street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

WANTED, A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED, ACTIVE, and THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MANAGING AGENT, for the CASTLE AN DINAS TIN MINE, ST. COLUMB. He will be required to devote the whole of his time to the services of the company.

Apply to Mr. H. F. WHITEFIELD, Solicitor, St. Columb.

WANTED, AN UNDERGROUND MANAGER, thoroughly experienced in LONG WALL SYSTEM of COAL WORKING.

None other need apply.

Applications, stating experience and salary expected, to be sent not later than 5th November next, to A. WARD, General Manager, Aston Hill Colliery, Hawarden, Chester.

ONE-HALF OF A VALUABLE ROYALTY FOR SALE.—Containing HEMATITE ORE, LEAD, and deposits of FIRE-CLAY, and FINE WHITE REFRACTORY SAND, suitable for lining furnaces or for glass making. Two miles from a railway station. Satisfactory reasons for disposal. For particulars, address "Cynthia," N2, Victoria Pathway, Chester.

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I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—

BLENDERS.—CALCINED AND RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate).

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ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.

SILVER-LEAD, BULLION, HARD LEAD, &c.

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I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired. Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

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ARE PURCHASERS OF

HARD LEAD, LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS,

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DROSS or REFUSE, containing COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or ANTIMONY.

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Buyers or Sellers of Mining or Marketable Shares forwarding him limits at which they wish their business done, it will be executed (if practicable) with promptitude and at net prices; but full particulars and time allowed must be stated.

WANTED—500 Unity Wood (or part), at 17s. 6d., cash.

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can with confidence recommend the purchase of PENSTRUTHAL CONSOLS

TIN AND COPPER and VAN CONSOLS LEAD MINING SHARES as certain to do justice to investors. Both companies are limited, fully paid, making good returns of ore, and possessed of ample capital.

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KING STREET, MANCHESTER, have FOR SALE the following shares:—

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Respectfully announce their readiness to INSPECT, VALUE, REPORT, and

ADVISE, confidentially, INVESTORS on any matter in the above capacities.

Unquestionable references and securities offered where required.

Dated October 7th, 1872.

SIR,—Through your next invaluable Journal kindly allow me to inform speculating

and permanent investing capitalists that I have in the last nine months made

a GENERAL SURVEY OF DEVON AND CORNWALL, thus completing my

arduous Geological Survey of all classes of Mineral and other Properties in Great

Britain, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, which, coupled with almost a life-long ex-

perience in Mining, enables me to confidently advise them into what they may

somewhat safely embark.

While sincerely thanking my clients for their long-continued patronage and con-

fidence, and casual correspondents for their favourable regards, as I have already

privately intimated to them, I now publicly announce my association with a gen-

tleman of high personal attainments and undeniable qualifications to fully cope

with this class of increasing demands, so that in future all communications ad-

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Will receive our careful attention and reply, unbiassed by individual or market

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SURVEYOR, having recently returned from Nevada, where he has added

seven years' experience in Silver Mining to his former extensive and varied ex-

perience in Mining, is prepared to RECOMMEND TO INTENDING INVEST-

ORS several VERY VALUABLE MINING PROPERTIES, selected from close

personal inspection, and at unusually low rates. And also to INSPECT and RE

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

GARDEN PIT INUNDATION.—Can any correspondent let me know, through the Journal, the date of month and the year that Garlen Pit Landshipping, Pembroke, was drowned? I think it was about 20 years ago.—J. J.

INTERMITTENT IRON SMELTING.—I am very desirous to learn whether there is any practical method of working a large iron smelting furnace by which work can be suspended over the Sabbath. I have been told of a furnace in Pennsylvania that used to be thus worked, but it may have been but a small furnace, for there seemed to be fear that it was very doubtful whether a large furnace could be practically thus worked: as such a furnace would be unable to contract to produce a uniform quality of iron, and that instead of the production of the furnace being lessened by one-seventh it would be lessened by one-fifth. Many take interest in the question, however, and may at some future time be enabled to give me more satisfactory information in regard to it. I have had thoughts of becoming, perhaps quite largely, interested in the iron business, and I desire very much to receive trustworthy information as to whether there is any practical method of working a large iron-smelting furnace by which work can be suspended on the Sabbath? If there is, I should like to know what the loss would probably be, and whether regular quantities of iron could be produced weekly.—J. C. H.: New York City, Oct. 10.

TALIEBIN MINING COMPANY.—Can any shareholder give some information of this speculation? It is now twelve months since the allotment of shares took place, and up to the present I have never once perceived the name of the mine mentioned in any mining intelligence.—A SHAREHOLDER.

EAST ROCKS IRON MINE.—A short time since I observed in the Journal a report, signed David Cook, on this mine, or, I should say, ground; I have known the place for at least 35 years, but never knew before that such a valuable iron lode was there. Mr. Cook also mentions a place called "Hallow," and says that he can send the iron ore from the mine to the port of Par for 5s. 6d. per ton. Now I, for one, should be much obliged to Mr. Cook, if he will particularise the different items and sum up the 5s. 6d. at Par, it being several miles from the mine. There will be raising the ore, timber, dues, and many other costs connected therewith after the shaft is being sunk, &c. I consider it cannot be done for anything like the price named.—A MINING ENGINEER: Helston.

GREAT LAXEY.—We have received several letters respecting not only the position and prospects of the mine, but comments and suggestions on the management. As the strike has now happily terminated, we consider the better course is to leave the directors to pursue the system they consider best, and trust in their judgment to reinstate the company in its former satisfactory position.

GREEN HURTH.—Some authoritative particulars respecting this lead mine (in reply to the enquiry of a Correspondent) appear in the Supplement to this week's Journal.

CHRYNER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—I am glad to find that these great and extensive mines are opening out so well. At the meeting on Sept. 3 the directors stated, on credible authority, that 50 more tributers were required, making 90 in all, 40 being employed at the time. We have now, however, only 20 to 30 employed, and it is said, are losing our men, both tubwork and tributers, almost daily. What is the meaning of this extraordinary movement? It certainly is incomprehensible to me. A general meeting should be called, or full explanations be entered into by the managers in a letter to the Journal for the information and satisfaction of the shareholders. Sinking operations are about to be resumed, and rest assured we shall have good results in the lower mineral formation. We all know the great results obtained in the upper formation.—A SHAREHOLDER.
Received.—"J. H. R."—M. G.—"R. T."—H.—"F. R."—Mentor—"J. P."—"R. W."—Reader—"J. R."—E. M.—"E. E."—"A. C."—"B. B."—"Spectator" (next week)—"S. G. B. G."—"Eureka."

BEST MINING MACHINERY AND TOOLS.—A short time since a Correspondent of the *Mining Journal*, wishing to obtain particulars of the most approved Machinery and Tools used in Mining Operations, the names of their manufacturers and prices, offered a Premium of Twenty Pounds for the best Essay on the subject. The reading of the papers sent in for competition, and the selection of the best one for the prize, has been undertaken by Mr. J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., of the Cornwall Miners' Association, and Captain JOSIAH THOMAS, of Dolcoath. The latest period for receiving essays in competition has been fixed for Monday, Nov. 25, 1872, previous to which date they should be forwarded to Mr. J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Association, Falmouth. A selection of the Essays will appear in the Journal.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26, 1872.

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

For some years past the commercial position of the once prosperous corporation—the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England—has been anything but satisfactory to the shareholders; and at the general meeting in May matters had assumed such an aspect that it was determined to appoint a committee to confer with the Court of Assistants to make a general investigation of the affairs of the company and report thereon. From that time to the present the committee have been actively engaged in the task they have undertaken, and from the recommendations contained in their report it is evident they gave the whole of the matters connected with the company their most careful attention. The committee have held numerous meetings at the London offices, and a deputation of its members has visited Cwm Avon and Port Talbot, and have thus had the opportunity of making themselves acquainted with many of the details of the business. The circumstances connected with the tin-plate sales, as well as with the purchase of the steam-tug, and the ordering of the machinery objected to by the manager, have been carefully investigated, and the committee are satisfied with the *bona fides*, though not with the expediency, of these transactions; they think the manager at the works should have been more fully consulted, and thus made more directly responsible.

In their Memorandum of Reply the Court of Assistants express regret that they were not allowed to see and discuss the statements with the committee previous to circulation, as they would thus have been enabled to prevent the committee from falling into many misapprehensions in matters of fact, and from propounding for the approbation of the proprietors projects of more than doubtful eligibility, some of which have already been tried without success. The Court of Assistants state that had the committee been better acquainted with all the facts they would scarcely have ventured to express the opinion concerning the steps complained of as to the tin-plates, steam-tug, and machinery. The Court of Assistants explain that the Samson steam-tug was bought in the interval between the resignation of the late manager and the appointment of his successor, and to prevent stoppage of the trade. The Board of Trade surveyed and passed the vessel for passengers, the harbour-master reported it to be the best tug in Swansea Bay, and this was confirmed by the captain, who said she was most suitable for the work, required no more hands than the former vessel, the Donna, that her consumption of coal was moderate, and she was a most handy vessel.

The answer with regard to the new machinery is still more complete and satisfactory; the works-manager was consulted, and was understood to concur in the purchase, and when on subsequent consideration the works-manager advised a portion of it being deferred, Messrs. PENN at once acceded to the modification of the contract, so that the company were in no way prejudiced by the transaction, and suffered no pecuniary loss. The committee assert that, notwithstanding the works-manager's intimation that a contract for 15,000 boxes of tin-plates had been undertaken at a price which did not provide for probable rise in the cost of production, another sale of 28,000 boxes was made; the loss resulting on the two transactions exceeding 20,000*l*. The committee appear to have arrived at this conclusion by a rather unjustifiable process. The loss consisted, it seems, only in not gaining what might have been gained had the Court of Assistants had the exclusive power of looking six months into futurity. The policy of making the particular sales was carefully weighed and fully discussed by the Court; they were made to keep the works constantly instead of intermittently going, and upon these sales a fair average profit has accrued to the company. The alleged 20,000*l*. loss is made up, it seems, by the committee, on the supposition that if the sales had not been made, and if an equal quantity of plates could have been sold at the higher price afterwards quoted, the difference would have been 20,000*l*. Commercial men generally do not calculate in this fashion, and the Court of Assistants remind the shareholders of the indisputable fact that rail contracts are still in

course of delivery by other firms at 7*l*. 15*s*. per ton. The fact is that in commercial dealings for forward delivery both buyers and sellers think they possess exceptional facilities for judging of the probable change to be expected in the market; each thinks he is making a bargain which will turn out in his favour, and one or the other is necessarily disappointed, but it is unusual for Englishmen to regard "loss" and "profit not realised" as synonymous. When, as in this case, a contract is completed, not only with no loss, but with a fair average profit, few English traders would complain because their neighbours had, by incurring greater risks, realised profits somewhat greater.

It appears to be the opinion of the committee that the greatest evils seem to have resulted from the want of harmony and co-operation between the Court and the works-manager. Copper furnaces have been broken up by order of the Court of Assistants, and the restoration of them upon an improvement in the copper trade must cause considerable fresh outlay; and the Court have contributed 300*l*. of the company's funds towards the promotion of a railway from the Rhondda Valley to Port Talbot, the advisability of which is questioned, and the committee recommend that the utmost care should be taken to prevent the possibility of any future liability. To these assertions the Court of Assistants also offer a very complete and satisfactory answer. No important orders are taken without full consultation with the works-manager, and between the London management and the works-manager the most cordial feeling exists already. The breaking up of the copper furnaces to which the committee refer was, in fact, the removal of the copper bottoms, because the high price of copper afforded a favourable opportunity of doing so with advantage. These copper bottoms gave the company 10,000*l*. more available funds, the furnaces were nearly all old and dilapidated; the same course is periodically necessary in all copper works apart from the question of reducing make; and the company have still 20 copper-smelting-furnaces, which the Court consider more than will ever be wanted. The Court of Assistants consider the large further contraction of the operation of smelting copper, which has ceased to be profitable, essential to the prosperity of the company, and in confirmation of this view the fact may be mentioned that at least one private smelter has stopped his works altogether, and ceased to buy at the ticketings, because he considers it more profitable for the present to do nothing than carry on copper-smelting.

The Court of Assistants justify their expenditure of the 300*l*. in aid of the Rhondda and Port Talbot Railway, because the benefits derived from the measure would be of the most signal character directly by cheapening the supplies of coal and ores consumed at the works, and indirectly in its effect upon the Port Talbot property, in which the company have over 80,000*l*. invested. The Court's recommendation to sanction the expenditure for the improvement of Port Talbot harbour is based on the fact that it will effect a very considerable annual economy in the cost and transport of materials, and contribute to render valuable the large amount already expended on the harbour, which is now unproductive. The advantage and urgent necessity for these improvements are shown by a series of correspondence which the Court has furnished to the shareholders by way of appendix to their Memorandum.

As the result of their investigation, the committee recommend the company to adopt an entirely new policy—to make the London office a mere agency; abolish office of London manager; keep the books as much as possible at the works; sell in London market by managing assistant in correspondence with works-manager; appoint a new secretary; appoint managing assistant at salary, and pay other members of the court by attendance fees; to make works-manager and managing assistant jointly responsible for purchases made; to continue negotiations respecting with certain restrictions; to procure revision of leases; and to modernise and improve the works. The committee consider that for years there has been a want of business judgment and foresight in conducting the company's affairs, but see no reason why, with the improvements suggested, and a better system of management, the concern should not recover its former state of prosperity. These matters likewise assume a very different aspect when read with the assistance of the Court's explanations; the committee apparently having misapprehended many points through not consulting the Court of Assistants when there was doubt as to matters of fact.

The inconsistency of the committee is very prominently pointed out. Firstly, it is proposed to displace the manager, who it was at one time alleged had too much power vested in him, and appoint a new manager with greater powers, and necessarily without the experience of the manager he supersedes. If the committee would make the new manager amenable to the authority of the Court, he would differ only in name and qualifications from the present manager; if he would not be so amenable a dual government would be created ending in a dead lock. The plant at the works has been and is being modernised by the manager with the approval of the Court. The Court propose to act upon the recommendation of the engineering commission, to separate the offices of secretary and salesman. They characterise the statement of the committee that "there has been for years a want of business judgment and foresight in conducting the affairs of the company," as a bold and reckless assertion, and no doubt, most shareholders will admit such sweeping condemnation could not with justice be given by gentlemen whose acquaintance with the internal affairs of the company was limited to less than six months. The Court very truly say that every thinking man who knows anything of the iron trade, will give due weight to its vicissitudes and seriously depressed state for several years preceding the recent exceptional and almost unparalleled rise in prices, when there was scarcely one establishment in South Wales which was making a profit. When the present agitation was commenced the company had begun to surmount its difficulties—a dividend had been declared, past losses had been wiped off, and the shares had nearly trebled in value, whereas the appointment of the committee had contributed to unsettle the minds of the company's servants, to paralyse the Court's operations, and to injure the reputation of the company in public estimation, and thus impair the value of every shareholder's property.

But it seems that by far the most important point bearing upon the future prosperity of the company has been altogether overlooked by the committee, although, of course, they must not be blamed for this, because it would be unreasonable to expect that a party of gentlemen inexperienced in a business could pronounce an opinion upon its requirements. This coal question, as the Court very justly remarks, is of vital importance. About 180,000 tons are annually consumed. During the existence of the present Court great improvements have been made, and cost of production diminished. There are numerous reports upon the subject by the late and present manager and by several professional mineral engineers, which it is to be hoped the committee have consulted; and it is assumed that their silence is intended to intimate that this department has escaped their general animadversion. The Court certainly seem to have good reason to complain of the utter disregard of the special condition upon which the appointment of the committee was agreed to, as a committee of conference with the Court—Mr. BEATTIE, at the meeting, stating that—"Having adopted the words to confer with the directors, I apprehend that we should have every director to serve on the committee. I do not want to exclude the directors at all; let everything be above board;" whereas from the commencement the committee have acted so independently of the Court that their first act was to decide that no member of the Court should be present at their meetings. The Court have, therefore, only attended upon three or four occasions when requested to furnish replies to certain set questions. How far this was in accordance with the spirit and intention of the meeting by their resolution, or with any desire on the part of the committee to ensure harmonious and united action in the endeavour to forward the company's interests, proprietors can best judge.

That the company has, in common with most others engaged in similar business, had to pass through a long period of depression is admitted, but there appears to be no reason for assuming that the absence of dividends is traceable to lack of judgment or energy on the part of the executive. The readers of the *Mining Journal* will remember that some 20 years ago the company had passed through similar difficulties, and that by patience and the assistance of the shareholders these were overcome; the depression which gave rise to the present agitation has now passed, and all that is required to

restore the company to its former prosperity is the continued efforts of the Court of Assistants, aided by the cordial support of the general body of shareholders. When the United States were being rent asunder by internal differences Lincoln, it will be remembered, advised the people "not to swap horses while crossing a stream;" and the shareholders of the Company of Copper Miners will probably do well to follow that excellent advice. Companies are more apt than individual traders to take dividends longer than the business will bear to pay them, and are less inclined to supply fresh capital when it is required. To the impartial observer it appears that the Governor and Company of Copper Miners only require a little more time with the present Court of Assistants to regain a position equal to that which they occupied in their most prosperous days; and that prosperity would be reached much more quickly if the Court had a larger amount of capital at their disposal. The great question, then, for the shareholders appears to be, not the desirability of changing the executive, but whether they will await the recovery of their large annual profits until the present working capital has fructified, or provide some further capital, by redeemable preference stock or debentures if thought advisable, so as to secure increased profits at once. If the shareholders be true to themselves, and continue to support those who have carried them through the long period of depression, no fear need be entertained that long ere the few years necessary to complete the two centuries since the incorporation of the company shall have passed the undertaking will be so satisfactorily remunerative that the shareholders will rejoice again in their connection with the good old company.

ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES—THE PRIZE ESSAYS.

The recent disasters at Morley and at other places plainly show that the present mode of working and managing collieries is very far from being perfect. Under ordinary circumstances, and with good management and the appliances that are to be found at most mines, ventilation should be such that explosions ought not to take place. But so long as men can be found reckless of their own lives as well as of the lives of others, no ordinary precautions will avail in such cases. Still there are scarcely any of those causes which lead to explosions but for which a remedy, we believe, can be provided. It was for such an object, we understood, that Mr. HERMON, M.P., in the early part of the present year offered his prize for the best essay for the prevention of explosions, &c., in mines. As is well known, the competition was confined to practical miners, and no less than 500 essays were sent in before the close of the last day of February. Since that time nothing has been heard of the manuscripts, excepting that we ourselves have had several applications from some of the writers as to when the decision of the judges would be given, with complaints as to what appeared to be unnecessary delay. Most, if not all, of the writers believed that the award would have been made in the course of three or four months from the time of sending in the essays. Eight months have, however, elapsed, and still there are no signs of the minds of the 500 writers being set at rest, and the name of the successful one made known.

At the request of several of the writers, a few days ago we were induced to ask the principal adjudicator, Mr. F. WARDELL, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for Yorkshire, as to when the decision would be given. We were certainly greatly surprised at the answer, which was that he had not yet seen one of the essays. The question then appears to be, what has become of them, and in what year the decision is likely to be made? We very much regret the great disappointment which this announcement will be to many who spent long and weary weeks in preparing and completing their views as to the best means of preventing accidents in collieries; but it is as well that they should be prepared to wait some time longer instead of expecting to hear something of the essays from day to day. No doubt there are good and substantial reasons for the delay which has taken place, but we certainly think it would be well if some intimation were given on the subject. Working miners, as a rule, like to have their work quickly over, and to know the result. With them delays are less easily borne than with many others, and we do certainly sympathise with the writers for the "hope deferred" which they must have experienced. Again, it has been suggested that if there is anything really good in any one of the essays, and calculated to prevent the loss of life in our mines, why should such a valuable addition to our existing knowledge be so long withheld? Explosions are frequently occurring, and if they can be prevented why should there be any delay in making those interested in mining operations acquainted with them?

We feel assured that the fault does not rest with Mr. HERMON, and it cannot be attributed to Mr. WARDELL; yet we cannot help thinking that after a lapse of eight months the time has arrived when in the interests of all parties the decision should be given, or some explanation as to the delay made. It would have a soothing effect upon those who for a long time have been chafing and fuming at what they consider neglect, or something even worse. Several we do know have expressed regret at having devoted time to an object which, after all, appears to be anything but appreciated, and attribute it to the fact that they are "only colliers," and can be treated without any consideration. To disabuse that feeling we think the time has arrived when some explanation would have a beneficial effect, and which we also consider is due to the writers. The task of the judges is not only laborious but difficult; but, since they have undertaken it, the only thing is to do it with as good a grace as possible, and in such a manner as will ensure them—that they are richly entitled to—the thanks of Mr. HERMON and of the 500 competitors. However, we have considered it only due to Mr. F. WARDELL the Government Inspector, to state that he is in no way to blame for what may appear unnecessary delay; at the same time, we are at a loss to conceive on what principle the judging is being conducted, seeing that after eight months from the time of sending in the essays the principal judge has not seen one of them.

THE MINERS OF SOUTH WALES.

THE THREATENED LOCK-OUT.

The remarks we made in last week's Journal with regard to the position of the Amalgamated Association of Miners in connection with the threatened lock-out of the ironworkers and colliers in South Wales have been more than justified by what has since taken place, and we are glad to find that there is now every appearance that the stoppage of the works and mines will be averted. Singularly enough, this will have been effected by those who only a week or two before boasted of their ability to keep the men who were to be locked out for almost any length of time, and hurled defiance at the masters, so that those who raised the storm in the first instance were the very men to propose the withdrawing of the notices sent in for an advance of wages. The prompt measures taken by the employers, combined with unity of action, have thus saved a very wide district from one of the greatest misfortunes that could have befallen it, besides relieving the minds of thousands of families who had looked forward to a long season of distress and misery. On the other hand, the Amalgamated Association has very little to be proud of, seeing that Mr. HALLIDAY, the president, together with the executive of that peripatetic body, boasted of what could be done by the 70,000 members, who were to be aided by the National Association of Miners, and who were in a position to defy and bring the colliery owners of South Wales to terms. As we stated before, the National Association has no connection with Mr. HALLIDAY and his body, and to draw them into the controversy was an unwarrantable piece of presumption on the part of the gentleman named, whose recent exploits must be anything but gratifying to himself or his followers. It is evident also that Mr. HALLIDAY knew that his recruits to the Amalgamated were not exactly the men to pay for the support of those who had been receiving higher wages than they were themselves in actual receipt of. Those men joined the Amalgamated in the expectation that they were to be receivers of material support from the Association, not expecting that for the honour of being enrolled members their first duty would be to pay towards maintaining others. Had the lock-out, then, gone on for a week or two we have every reason to believe that there would

have been a terrific thinning in the ranks of the Amalgamated, ending in a thorough collapse of that numerically large body.

The defeat of the Amalgamated Association has thus been as complete and overpowering as the masters could desire; and, after the bombastic speeches and declarations at the Conference at Walsall, as humiliating as it possibly could be. We shall most probably be told that the action taken to prevent the turn-out was one of policy, and the prelude to victory. That the order to withdraw the notices sent in for an advance of wages was the result of a wisely conceived course agreed to by the executive after serious deliberation, and which, before long, would bear luxuriant fruit, refreshing to all, and in the highest degree beneficial as well as creditable to the executive of the Amalgamated Association. Some of the members, whose faith in the leaders is greater than their reasoning powers, might be induced to believe this, and perhaps a great deal more, but we are very much mistaken indeed if the great body of the members will be found acquiescing in what they must see is a complete surrender of the position and promises made at the Conference at Walsall. They will see that the great things there promised have all vanished, and in all probability will not be again heard of until the next Conference. They will also notice that the substantial pecuniary aid that was to be immediately forthcoming—and of which the fund of 4500*l.* was to be the least part—in support of the lock-outs was a mere illusion, and an empty threat made especially for the employers. The threat, however, has recoiled on those who made it, as shown by the speed with which Mr. HALLIDAY and one or two others made for South Wales at the close of last week, and the advice they gave to the men. Such a collapse, before the men had left their employment, is almost without record in the history of trade disputes. Such a proof of weakness, after so much noise, shouting, and fireworks, were certainly not prepared to see, for we did not expect that such a large army with so many generals, and immediately after the council of war held at Walsall, would have surrendered without firing a shot. We are glad, however, for the sake of the workmen and their families, that such has been the case, although, at the same time we cannot much admire the policy pursued by the leaders of the association.

But there is another phase in the position taken up by the ironmasters and colliery proprietors of South Wales which ought not to be lost sight of. The workmen in all parts of the kingdom have long been preaching the doctrine that "union is strength," and in most instances have found it so. On the other hand, the masters have been isolated and have allowed themselves to be attacked and defeated by the force of numbers. They have, in fact, paid wages for the purpose of aiding strikes against members of their own body, and eventually of themselves. The South Wales ironmasters and colliery owners have, however, been now shown what can be done by a combination of their own body, and it is to be hoped that the lesson will not be forgotten by other capitalists and employers.

EXPORTS OF TIN-PLATES.—The exports of tin-plates from the United Kingdom were pretty well maintained in September, having amounted in that month to 225,122 cwt. as compared with 224,365 cwt. in September, 1871, and 160,339 cwt. in September, 1870; and in the nine months ending September this year to 1,889,166 cwt., as compared with 1,833,328 cwt. in 1871 and 1,610,422 cwt. in 1870 (corresponding periods). In these latter totals the United States figured for 1,443,754 cwt., as compared with 1,362,120 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1871, and 1,610,422 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1870. The exports have also increased this year to France and British America, but they have declined to Australia. The value of the tin-plates exported in September was 407,933*l.*, as compared with 274,313*l.* in September, 1871, and 193,396*l.* in September, 1870; and in the nine months ending September 30 this year, 3,001,214*l.*, as compared with 2,192,793*l.* in the corresponding period of 1871, and 1,558,228*l.* in the corresponding period of 1870.

SCOTCH COLLIERIES IN LABUAN.—It is sincerely to be hoped that early in the ensuing session some independent Member of Parliament will be induced to move for any correspondence which passed between this country and Labuan in consequence of a communication addressed to Lord Kimberley, in January last, by Mr. Pope Hennessy, the late Governor of that settlement. And none should be more desirous of securing publicity in the matter than the executive of the Oriental Coal Company of Labuan, concerning which unpleasant statements have been in circulation. It is asserted that Mr. Alexander Lumsden, a really good and honest Scotchman, who was the manager, has been sacrificed by the Leith directors, on the pretence that he spent 40,000*l.* of the shareholders' money, whereas it was spent not by him, but on certain steamers, road locomotives, and other objects, with which Mr. Lumsden had no connection. It is considered that a complete investigation would be satisfactory, not only to Mr. Lumsden but also to the shareholders generally, as they would learn the exact mode in which their money has been expended, and also the truthfulness of the statement that the manager was improperly dismissed, and ten or a dozen Scotch miners left starving in Labuan.

NORWEGIAN COAL.—With reference to this subject the *Stavanger Amtstidende* states that, according to report, the boring after coals on the Jaderen will soon be set to work. Mr. Dahl, the Superintendent of Mines, has (Sept. 23) just departed for the place, and on Saturday some of the boring-tools arrived from the mechanic works of Drontheim. It is a sort of a hand-borer which will be used at first, and by which they hope to reach a depth of about 200 feet.

BELGIAN COALS IN NORWAY.—These coals are now imported to Stavanger, Norway. The *Stavangeren* writes:—The coals are looking like the best Cardiff coals, and are said to burn altogether remarkable in the galley, but have not yet been tried as steam-ship coals.

COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—In connection with the coal trade of this country, the history of the coal trade of the United States furnishes the most striking evidence of its rapid progress in that country. Previous to 1820, the year in which coal mining commenced, there were very few factories and workshops, no railroads, and almost no steam-vessels in the United States. Since that date manufacturing establishments have sprung up in almost all directions with amazing rapidity, thus creating a demand for fuel. The following table, showing the progress of anthracite coal mining in Pennsylvania, indicates also the progress of the country generally in manufactures and wealth. The total production of coal during 1820 was 365 tons; 1830, 174,734 tons; 1840, 864,479 tons; 1850, 3,358,890 tons; 1860, 8,513,123 tons; 1870, 15,849,899 tons; 1871, 15,113,407 tons. The production in 1872 promises to be larger than in any previous year—the total production for the year up to September 21 being 14,133,173 tons, against 10,120,784 for the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of 4,012,389 tons.

THE MORLEY COLLIERIES EXPLOSION.—The inquest upon the 32 deceased who lost their lives by the explosion at the Morley Main Colliery terminated on Wednesday, with a verdict that supported the views expressed in the Journal last week as to the absence of discipline on the part of the people having the active supervision of the place. The jury were of opinion that there had been carelessness by those who had the charge of the workings, but no one person was selected for censure. The report upon the accident by the Government Inspector contains suggestions upon which we shall next week comment. Meanwhile, let us repeat the hope that the liberality of the district will continue to be expressed in behalf of the bereaved.

GOOD ADVICE BY UNIONIST LEADERS.—However much encouragement may have been given by the Amalgamated Association of Miners to the men in South Wales to demand the excessive terms that led to the course of action by the masters by which, if the Union had not been utterly ruined, the Welsh colliers would have been severe sufferers, it is gratifying that the President of the Confederacy should now have recommended a course by which the impending disaster has been averted. So far as Mr. HALLIDAY's counsel has led to the withdrawal by the men of the notice for the advance of 43 per cent., after they had previously obtained a rise altogether of 56 per cent., he has served his followers wisely and well. With anything else we have nothing here to do. It is with much pleasure that we observe conduct by Unionist leaders amongst colliers and ironworkers which we can approve, for we know their power to injure, and we know their power to benefit, the men and the masters together. Let Mr. HALLIDAY have credit for

what he does that merits credit; and in awarding credit we will not lessen it by saying what might be said with equal justice upon the same subject. But this is not all we have to remark. The ironworkers employed in South Wales have recently been making much "progress" in the matter of Unionism as have the colliers there. Last Monday, at Wolverhampton, a prominent member of the organisation of ironworkers, addressing a great number of that body, spoke of having had an interview with an ironmaster and colliery proprietor of South Wales, who was amongst the foremost employers of labour. That employer, he said, assured him that if he could only induce his men to put 5 per cent. of it in the Savings Bank he would give everyone of them a rise of 10 per cent. the very next day. This gave the speaker (Mr. AUCOTT) an opportunity to dwell upon the crying sin of his order. He was, he said, sometimes ashamed to own that he was an ironworker, so prone were many of his class to indulge in drink. Against this vice he inveighed, and reminded them that it would be impossible for their employers to give them higher wages and otherwise improve their condition if they lost their employers' time, and wasted their property. In every work, he said, there was much room for the exercise of more economy by the men, to the great advantage of the master; and not to the loss, but to the indirect advantage, also, of the men. Such advice as that to which we have here called attention merits the prominence we have given to it. We earnestly trust that Union leaders will continue to remember their great responsibility, and, with a due sense of it, ever aim at that which benefits at once masters and men.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Oct. 24.—There is remarkably little to note in Cornish mining during the past week. Shares are looking better generally, and in the belief that a rise in the tin standard is imminent tin sales have been remarkably slack. Everything may be regarded as wearing a healthy aspect, with the single exception of the deficiency of men, to which was almost wholly due the decrease of 5s. in the Cook's Kitchen dividend, the temporary shortness of hands rendering it impossible to work the stopes so vigorously, and thus causing a falling off in the returns of tinstuff.

There has never been a time when the policy of stocking instead of selling was so generally endorsed. Nobody outside the smelters' select circle believes there is any substantial reason for the recent drops in the standard, and those mines which can afford to do so will wait until they see it return to its normal level before they sell. Of course, the iron managers adopt this course; the question is will they attain their desires? and it has been whispered that we are not unlikely to see created, as a counteracting influence to the smelters, some such organisation as that of the ironmasters in the iron districts. At any rate, the desirability, and the feasibility too, of forming such a union has been talked about in sundry influential quarters. Prices must always fluctuate with supply and demand; but tin producers generally do not see why unnecessary fluctuations, which do not put any profits into their pockets, should be added to the list.

The South Frances encroachment upon West Frances is a very serious matter, all the more so that there are peculiar difficulties in the way of bringing it to a satisfactory settlement. Levels have been driven into the West Frances set for 147 fms. and 467 fms. of tin ground worked away. The value of the tinstuff raised there appears to be no means of ascertaining. There are no sample-books at South Frances, nothing whatever to show the quantity of tin sold or its money return; and the only means of approximating to the value of the encroachment is to test the tin ground taken by that still standing. However, as the West Frances adventurers have applied to South Frances to be recouped some estimate must very speedily be made. We hope there may be no need of litigation.

Mining in Devonshire is likely to assume a more extended phase, Messrs. Sims, the fortunate owners of the manganese mines at Chilton, have for many months past been prospecting for manganese in old and new works at Newton St. Cyres, and latterly with so much success that they have now come to a definite arrangement with Mr. Quick, who owns the principal part of the parish, for the permanent working of these valuable mines. They were first brought under the notice of Messrs. Sims by the Rev. C. May, the rector of Newton St. Cyres, where it is stated that tin mining was also at one time carried on, there being unmistakable remains of tin works. From what Risdon remarks of the "spadiars," or tin miners, it is probable that in his time the tin works in Devon, particularly those on Dartmoor, afforded employment to many hands; but when Chapple wrote, about a century ago, it appears that tin mining in Devonshire was very little pursued. The results of the sinkings at Devon Consols will be looked for with much interest, not only in their bearings upon the welfare of that gigantic concern, but in the effect upon the possible revival of the ancient tin trade of Devonshire, now circumscribed within such narrow limits.

At the annual dinner in connection with the Truro ploughing matches, on Tuesday, Mr. John St. Aubyn, M.P., the President, made some important references to mining legislation. In reply to a question relative to the rating of mines, he said: No man in England can stand up with a clearer conscience than I can upon this point. For years past I and those who have been connected with me in the representation of the county have done all that mortal men could do to get this question settled in the House of Commons; and there is no man here, or in the whole county of Cornwall, who does not know that I am speaking the truth when I say that everything that could be done has been done, and the reason why we have gone no further is that it has been found impossible to get the mining representatives in the House of Commons to agree upon a common clause for the rating of mines. What will suit us in Cornwall will not suit the miners of the North, and they will not agree to it. This very year I was instrumental in calling a county meeting, and I there produced a Bill, which I offered to bring forward in the House of Commons, for the purpose of rating the lords' dues, but the meeting, knowing that the Government intended to bring in a measure of their own upon the subject, decided on instructing their representatives not to take any previous action in the matter. Mr. Henry Lopes then took up the question on his own responsibility and brought in a Bill, and you all know very well what the result was. I deny that I am a miners' member, and I will never support a measure in favour of one class which will operate to the injury of any other class. Hereupon Captain Teague enquired: We have many times sat side by side in the consideration of this question, and I should like you to explain what opposition you have received from the miners to the Bill to which you have referred? Mr. St. Aubyn: Yes; there has been perfect unanimity of opinion that mines ought to be rated.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 24.—The Iron Trade of South Staffordshire is in a depressed state. Buyers refuse to order at the current quotations, and sellers will not agree to reduce their standard. As a natural consequence, business has come almost to a dead-lock, especially in the finished iron department. Many of the mills and forges are running little more than half-time, and some of the leading firms experience considerable difficulty in keeping their workpeople fully employed. On Change yesterday at Wolverhampton prices were practically the same as quoted last week, viz.:—Bars (Earl Dudley's make), 14*l.* 12s. 6d.; ditto, Messrs. Barrows', 14*l.*; ditto, second-class brands, 11*l.* 10s. to 13*l.*. Sheets, singles, range from 16*l.* 10s. to 21*l.* 10s. per ton, according to brand, and the demand is greater than for any other class of finished iron. The pig-iron trade is steady, and without special feature. Transactions during the current week, whether in pig or finished iron, have been on a very moderate scale.

The South Staffordshire Coalmasters' Association have appointed a council, consisting of 15 members, representing various parts of the district, similar to that of the Ironmasters' Association. The council will watch over the general interests of the trade, but its present work will be to assimilate the colliery arrangements of the district to the provisions of the Mines Regulation Bill.

A meeting of the committee of the South Staffordshire mines drainage scheme was held on Wednesday, at Wolverhampton, to receive a report of the solicitors (Messrs. Corser, Fowler, and Underhill) to the proposed Bill for compulsory drainage. This report, which occupies seven folios, is to be printed for circulation among those interested in the enterprise, and an early copy will appear in the *Mining Journal* in due course. It was stated that Messrs. Dyson, the well-known Parliamentary agents in London (who have been consulted in the matter), consider the proposed Bill to be free from the objections which have hitherto been raised against so comprehensive a scheme. The guarantee fund for defraying the preliminary expenses, which was fixed at 1500*l.*, is to be augmented to 3000*l.* In the event of the Bill succeeding it will not be necessary to call up any of this fund, as the preliminary expenses will be paid out of the rates. According to the amended scheme the coal fields will be divided into distinct drainage districts, each to bear its due proportion of the aggregate cost. The movement is of great importance to the railway and canal companies of the district, and substantial aid from these sources is generally anticipated.

The Burmese Ambassadors have this week been on a visit to Wol-

verhampton, and have inspected the following industrial establishments in the locality:—The Cores Manure Works (Messrs. Griffin, Morris, and Griffin), Mr. Bailey's Chemical Works, Major Loveridge's Japan Works, Messrs. Chubb and Sons' North, and Co.'s engineering establishment. Their Excellencies expressed themselves pleased and interested with this cursory view of the industrial enterprise.

South Staffordshire Hardwares are in very moderate request, alike in the home and export branches. Ironfoundry produce is especially slack, notwithstanding the recent reduction of 1*l.* per ton. At Willenhall some of the lock manufacturers have this week put their workpeople to short time. The demand for iron tubes and fittings at Wednesbury continues brisk, and the makers have not yet announced any reduction in prices, although the value of raw material has declined fully 2*l.* per ton. At the various engineering establishments the prevailing activity is principally on account of old orders.

The limestone miners in South Staffordshire are still out on strike, this being the 13th week of their obstinate resistance. The colliery engine-tenders' notice for an advance of 6*d.* per day expires with the present week, but hopes are generally entertained that to-morrow or Saturday some arrangement will be made to avert the crisis which now appears inevitable. The "five heat" question is still a subject of agitation among the ironworkers, and it is likely to cause some trouble in January, when the wages scale will, by the terms of the present agreement, have to be re-adjusted.

The Iron Trade of North Staffordshire is very quiet, and the mills and forges continue in partial operation. Prices are without change, makers affirming their inability to produce so long as labour, fuel, and material maintain their very brisk for iron ore.

The North Staffordshire coal miners formally presented their claim for a wages advance of 15 per cent. and 4 cwt. of coal per week at a representative meeting of employers and employees at Stoke, on Wednesday. Mr. Brown, the miners' agent, urged the suit, but after some discussion the masters informed the men that, considering the state of trade, the advance asked could not be conceded. No serious disturbance is likely to follow this decision.

NEGLECT OF WORK.—At the Bilston Petty Sessions, a few days ago, two engine-winders, employed at the Wednesbury Oak Colliery (Messrs. P. Williams and Sons), were summoned for neglect of work. It appears that on a certain day one of the defendants went to work, but as the engine at which he was usually employed was not required to be set on, owing to shortness of orders, he was requested to go to another engine. He refused to do this. On a succeeding day, there being no work for his engine, he was told that he had previously declined to work another engine he would not be wanted that day. On the previous day he expected full wages, but not receiving them he left work. Mr. Stokes, solicitor for the prosecutors, alleged that there was a combination amongst the engineers that no tender should work at any other engine than that at which he was regularly employed, and such was the influence of the Union that no man could be induced to take the place of the defendant since he had left. The Union took upon itself to decide what was right to be done by masters and men. The other case was a very similar one. The prosecutors only claimed a nominal compensation of 2*s.*, and this was agreed to, the money in both cases being levied by distress in the event of their inability to pay.

SERIOUS FIRE AT A COLLIERY.—On Saturday night a miner working in the Podmore Hall Colliery, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, "tharled" through into some old workings. An outrush of gas ensued, which ignited and set fire to the whole mine. The men were driven from the workings, but escaped with a few slight burns. On Sunday a number of mining engineers visited the pit, and after consultation it was decided to build a 14-in. wall 350 yards from the gas escape. This was with some difficulty accomplished, and half the usual complement of men are now able to work in the mine with safety.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Oct. 24.—The dullness in the Iron Trade reported last week continues to prevail, and there is a very poor prospect indeed for the winter. Four months ago orders could be obtained at almost any price; now they can only be had by a departure from the reduced rates, and then only to a very limited extent. A speedy reduction of prices for coal is anticipated; the shipping demand is unusually limited, and the companies in some instances refuse to convey more coal to the ports, the sidings there being so much blocked. Consequent upon the recent advance in prices, the colliers of Ashton-under-Lyme, and the district surrounding, have obtained a rise of 1*l.* per ton, but there is every reason to expect that it will only be a temporary one.

The Oldham guardians have been endeavouring to set up an extraordinary standard for regulating the assessment of collieries. They passed a resolution requesting the assessment committee to take into consideration the enhanced value of coals, and to give such directions to their valuer as they might think desirable. The valuer (Mr. Wm. Blackburne) said that the fluctuating price of coal was entirely the wrong basis of assessment. They had simply to deal with the *bona fide* value of the field. If the annual value had increased the assessment should be increased accordingly; and in this respect he thought some of the collieries in the Oldham Union wanted revision. The following resolution was passed by the committee:—That in future the following shall be the principle of rating the collieries in the Oldham Union, the committee considering it to be the most equitable way. That in order to arrive at the gross estimated rental of such collieries the annual value or royalty of the mine or mines gotten at each pit or shaft—which, in fact, represents the actual value of such colliery—shall be taken on a fair valuation at so much per ton, according to the relative position or situation of the mine or shaft, and the amount of coal gotten to be calculated upon such value, deducting therefrom all local rates and taxes, and also the amount of coal consumed at such pit in working the engine or engines belonging thereto for the purpose of pumping water, such coal to be certified to the satisfaction of the committee or their valuer.

THE COLLIERIES EXPLOSION NEAR DEWSBURY. The jury empanelled to enquire into the deaths of 32 out of the 34 men and boys killed by an explosion of gas at Morley Main Colliery concluded their labours on Wednesday night, after a very long sitting. An underground steward said he knew there was smoking going on in the colliery, but as he did not detect the man he did not report the circumstance. Mr. Jonathan Simpkin, the manager of the colliery, stated that the mine was well ventilated, and he denied that he had ever heard of a previous explosion of any kind; but a collier named Joseph Barraclough swore that a fortnight before there was an explosion in the working place next to his, that his and another miner's lamp were blown out, and that when he went to fetch fresh lights Mr. Simpkin, who was only 100 yards away, and heard the explosion, came to him and ordered something to be done to improve the ventilation. The witness also said he, as well as other colliers, had been in the habit of using fuzee matches to light his fuzee when blasting coal. He considered the mine was well ventilated, but there was a little gas about at times, and he made a practice before commencing work of examining his working place with his safety-lamp. Mr. Wormald, mining engineer, said he considered the working well ventilated, and he attributed the explosion to the overflow of gas from disused workings coming in contact with the naked lights. Mr. Wardrop, the Government Inspector of Mines, took this view, but condemned the loose discipline of the colliery. He also said that the explosion had been caused by the gas from the working, which was not properly ventilated, coming in contact with the lights in the intake airway, and not from the use of a match or fuzee by one of the men. He suggested certain improvements in the mode of ventilation, notably the disuse of furnaces and the substitution of fans. In answer to Mr. Gill, who represented the owners of the colliery, he said they had hitherto carried out every improvement he had suggested. The jury found that the deceased had been accidentally killed, and that the explosion had been caused in the way suggested by the Inspector, and that it was mainly through the carelessness of those whose duty it was to see to the proper ventilation.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Oct. 23.—The pleasing anticipations, indulged in at the beginning of last week, that the Pig-Iron Market was gradually emerging from an excited and sensitive state into a steady and healthy position have been disappointed. The Warrant Market was forced up on Wednesday and Thursday last from 107*s.* 6d. to 130*s.*, by a broker acting for the clique of operators who hold the command of the whole stock, and little or no business has been done since, except the closing of contracts as they mature. There is a large quantity of iron going into store daily, which must all be taken by the same operators, so long as they take it upon themselves to dictate the cash price of warrants; they will be saddled with a very heavy stock at a very high price, and it remains to be seen what will be the nature of the reward which they will receive in return for the great exertions entailed by the carrying through of such a gigantic financial operation. The absurd and artificial position of the market militates against legitimate business of every kind, which is consequently restricted within the narrowest possible limits. The undernoted quotations for makers' iron must be considered as quite nominal:—

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Gartsherrie, at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	140 0	120 0
Coltness ditto	140 0	115 0
Summerlee ditto	140 0	120 0
Carabrook ditto	130 0	117 6
Monkland ditto	130 0	115 0
Clyde ditto	130 0	115 0
Govan, at Broomielaw ditto	130 0	115 0
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto	140 0	117 6
Calder ditto	130 0	115 0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan ditto	135 0	117 6
Eglinton ditto	125 0	113 0
Warrington ditto	140 0	115 0
Carron, at Grangemouth, selected ditto	140 0	115 0
Shotts, at Leith ditto	140 0	115 0
Kinnell, at Boness ditto	140 0	115 0
Bar iron	114 0	0
Nail rods	14 0	0

	Tons	21,892
Week ending Oct. 21, 1871	12,368	
Week ending Oct. 19, 1872	9,624	
Decrease	2,744	
Total increase since Dec. 25, 1871	58,016	

The production of pig-iron has not been lessened by the cessation of pressing demand, and consequently smelters continue their purchases of ironstone, the supply of which is being rapidly absorbed by the trade. Should the Spanish Government impose an export

duty upon ore shipped thence, it will have the effect of stimulating native production; but the Government of Spain may yet be persuaded to adopt a more enlightened State policy. The bar-iron trade is in a somewhat unsatisfactory state, and were it not that makers are working off the balance of remaining contracts the works would be nearly idle—the new orders given out not being equal to more than 5 per cent. of the Scotch make. A local contemporary, who should have known better, gave currency this week to the "understanding" that "the principal bar-iron makers in the West of Scotland have come to a resolution to suspend operations at their various works for a time." This, on enquiry, we learn is not the case. For some short time a number of the works have not been able to employ their hands uninterruptedly, and the men threatened to demand full pay whether they were employed a full week or not. The masters, therefore, without the slightest intention of closing any one of their works, intend giving the whole of the men their warning, but those who choose may remain and take what share of the work employers have to give them. Prices of malleable iron are nominal, orders being booked for special agreement. There is something doing in pipes and pillars for shipment.

The reduced price of Coals has brought a few additional purchasers into the market, and some of our coalmasters are again pretty well engaged; but individual contracts are entered under special arrangements, so that the price list is nominal, and can only be considered a basis about which prices centre. The shipments during the week from the Scotch ports amounted to 39,101 tons, against 35,525 tons in the corresponding week of last year. Colliers' wages have undergone a reduction, and a further fall is a necessity, consequent on the further reduction of coal.

Last week Mr. Alex. McDonald was presented by the Scotch miners connected with the Union with a purse of 70 sovereigns.—Mr. McDonald delivered a long speech, in which he defended Unionism. Adverting to the incapacity of many of the present managers of pits, he said he rejoiced that only trained men—men with certificates of their knowledge of the working of a pit—would be allowed to have management after the beginning of next year. By next August the colliers would have just weights on the banks, and they would be under the surveillance of a Government Inspector. He concluded the statements frequently made in the newspapers that the miners had caused the increase in the price of coal, and concluded by urging all present to be temperate in their habits, and to save all the money they could.

A shocking accident occurred at the Monkland Ironworks. While the men were preparing to draw out the molten slag from a furnace a sudden explosion took place, and in an instant the hearth was blown out, and three of the men were knocked down amidst the stream of molten metal and burning coke at a flaming white heat. The bodies of two of the men are almost completely flayed, and their heads present a frightfully swollen appearance, while their arms and limbs are terribly scorched. It is conjectured that the accident was caused by the bursting of one of the tuyeres, whereby a jet of water would be thrown into the heart of the furnace, and thus produce the explosion.

Mining shares have not been so actively dealt in here this week, and prices are generally lower. Emmas have suffered a fall of nearly 2½; Shotts, 1; Monkland Iron and Coal have been pretty steady; and Tharist and Merry and Cunningham rather easier.

Owing to a series of religious services occurring here at this time, not much business will be done on "Change" till Tuesday next.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Oct. 24.—The general trade of Derbyshire continues in a healthy state, the ironworks in particular having been very well employed of late, not only as regards the raw but also the manufactured material. There are a large number of furnaces in blast, with a good demand for their produce, a considerable quantity of the pig being sent to Sheffield, where some of the leading firms have depôts. Prices as yet have not been materially affected. Makers of rails and general mill work have been doing well, and the foundries have been very fully employed, especially in every description of pipes, pillars, and heavy and light castings. The Coal Trade is not so active as it has been, although at some places there have been some improvement with regard to household supplies. The tonnage going to the metropolis of late has not been equal to what it was a couple of months since. Prices, however, so far as we can hear, have undergone little or no change; but it is not likely that the high rates charged for steam coal can be much longer maintained with a falling consumption at home and a decline in the exports. Unionism is extending in Derbyshire, and during the last week several new lodges have been opened out at Clay Cross, Etkington, Orgreaves, and Wiggsworth, in connection with the South Yorkshire Miners' Association. Lead mining in the neighbourhood of Wirksworth, and in the High Peak district, has undergone a very little change of late, and the output of ore maintains a steady average. At Eyaun, also, there is no change to be noted, but that district would become an important one had it railway accommodation, instead of being altogether isolated, the same as is Hathersage, one of the oldest seats of the needle and wire trade in the kingdom.

In Sheffield the general trades are in a tolerably healthy state, but it is evident that the very active demand for iron and steel goods of every description is falling off, and that things are fast settling down to their normal condition. The mills have been going on steadily in heavy and ordinary ship and boiler plates. Table and spring knife cutlery is in very fair request, whilst an excellent business is being done in razors, saws, malleable castings, and general machinery. The Bessemer works continue as active as they have been, there being very large orders in hand, especially for rails and railway material. The file manufacturers have been doing an excellent business, both on home account and for exportation. At Parkgate, Rotherham, and the adjoining districts the ironworks are in a very satisfactory state, the rail and plate mills being fully employed, with a good demand for hammer work, including axles, cranks, tyres, &c. The foundries are also well off for business in both heavy and light goods, and the workmen are in a settled state.

The South Yorkshire collieries, as a rule, are not doing so much as they have been, and during the present week at several places the men have been obliged to play a-day, owing mainly to the shortness of wagons, whilst at not a few the banks show a goodly tonnage of coal teeming down, which has not been the case before during the year. It is, of course, a proof of the falling off in the demand, and a very significant one too, and a proof that colliery proprietors will have to bend with the times. The quantity of coal of every description going to London is much less than it has been, but about an average tonnage is being sent to Hull and Grimsby for exportation. There has been during the week a larger tonnage of coal shipped from goods than usual, the destination having been France, London, Southampton, Wisbeach, and other home ports. The announcement made that the South Wales Steam Coalowners' Association have agreed to reduce their prices 6s. per ton must inevitably lead to a reduction of inland coal generally, although at Leeds on Tuesday at a meeting of colliery proprietors it was determined to maintain present prices.

The testimonial now being got up by the colliers in all parts of the kingdom to Mr. McDonald, of Glasgow, is likely to be well worthy of acceptance. The members of the South Yorkshire Association have already subscribed 130*l.* towards it; whilst a grant from the Northern Society has been made of 100*l.*, independent of individual subscriptions.

Mr. J. Normansell, one of the secretaries of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, is a candidate for municipal honours at Barnsley.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 24.—The Coal Trade continues extremely quiet, steam coal, as might be expected, showing most weakness, owing to the foreign export season being nearly over. At some of the collieries in Northumberland there have been stockpiles of coal the past two weeks, and some of them have also been laid off some odd days. The demand for coking coal, gas and manufacturing coal, &c., still continues comparatively strong, and prices have not yet fallen to any considerable extent, but they have a little, and may be expected still to decline gradually to some extent. A conference took place between the miners' delegates of Northumberland and the coalowners' committee on Saturday last, at the Coal Trade Office, in Newcastle, the main subject for discussion being the demand made some time ago by those miners for a further advance of 20 per cent. on their rates. Some other minor matters were also introduced, and there was a long and friendly conference, at the termination of which Mr. R. O. Lamb, speaking for the owners, did not deny that coals had advanced in price since the last advance was made, but he did not admit the principle that wages should necessarily be advanced; the rate of wages depended much on the supply of labour. He also remarked that comparatively few of the owners received the extreme rates, and that the demand for coal had considerably slackened of late, consequently prices have fallen. He also remarked that the wages earned by the men in Northumberland, looking at the hours they worked, were the best in this country. On the whole, they unanimously agreed that they could not at the present time give any further advance on the rates. Mr. Bent and others strongly urged and argued the case of the miners, but all was, as usual, conducted in the most friendly and conciliatory spirit.

During the present week the Japanese ambassadors, accompanied by Sir Harry Parkes, C.B., and Major-General Alexander, have visited Newcastle, their object being to acquire information respecting the mines and manufactures of the district. They have visited many of the principal works in the district, the most noteworthy being those of Sir W. Armstrong and Co., at Elswick, and the Gosforth Colliery, near Newcastle. At Elswick they had an opportunity of witnessing the manufacture of ordnance of various kinds, and also the working of the Gatling gun. They also saw in progress machinery of the most ponderous character, steam-hammers, &c., some details of which are given below.

The Gosforth Colliery is a most remarkable coal winning, and a more interesting place in connection with coal mining could not have been selected, as the main shaft is sunk in close proximity to the Great Dyke, which extends from the coast at Cullercoats to the extremity

of the coal district, and into the Cumberland hills, its course being north-east. It is at Gosforth a downthrow fault to the north of 172 fathoms. Some details respecting the shafts and workings are given below. The party, after inspecting the surface arrangements, descended the shaft, under the guidance of Mr. S. C. Crone, the viewer, and were conducted along a drift which has been driven through the strata, extending through the great fault from south to north, and afterwards inspected the coal workings now in progress.

ELSWICK ORDNANCE AND ENGINE WORKS.—The visitors were first shown the hydraulic department, fitting and erecting shops, and then proceeded to the bridge shops and inspected a 100-ton crane, and an iron girder of 25 tons weight for a swing-bridge at Leith. After witnessing the operations in the turning and boring shops, the various stages of the manufacture of the Armstrong gun were explained, and several guns examined in the various conditions of manufacture. The process of forging a breach-piece for a 9-in. gun was watched by the visitors, and also the coiling process. This was a most interesting process. A rib of iron, at white heat, was drawn from the furnace, and wound round a 15-inch barrel until about 14 coils could be noticed forming a perfect cylinder. The plant is capable of coiling 160-lb. lengths of 9 and 7 in. iron, but the bar coiled in this case was 100 lbs. long, and 4 by 3½ in. The editor was shown a 20-ton double-acting hammer, in the process of erection, having a 12-ft. stroke, and an anvil block of 200 tons, in two pieces of 135 and 65 tons respectively. The last and most interesting implement of war shown to the Japanese was the "Gatling" gun. This weapon is of a far more murderous character than the Mitralleuse, which, in fact, it has superseded. It consists of ten barrels, and an apparatus charged with 300 bullets is affixed, which fall into their places as the discharge proceeds, and by this means a continual discharge is kept up. A target had been constructed upon the face of the slag-heap, and in a few moments the wood was so riddled by the shot as to be unable to hold together, while a portion of the earth behind the target was dislodged, and fell with the damaged target. This brought the proceedings at Elswick to a close, and the party then partook of luncheon.

GOSFORTH COLLIERY.—In the afternoon the party visited the Gosforth Colliery, and were shown through the workings by Mr. Crone, the manager. The whole of the party descended the mine, and appeared highly interested with what they saw. The High and Low Main seams lie comparatively near the surface, but the great dyke is situated about 2000 yards to the north, and, as it throws the seam down 172 fms., the shaft was sunk to a depth of 185 fms., and a drift was cut through the stone northward. This drift averages 6 ft. high, and is almost a marvel of engineering skill. At 350 yards it cuts the dyke, at 600 yards the High Main, and at 1011 yards the Low Main. The party proceeded along this drift and into the working at the north side of the dyke. Here they witnessed the long wall mode of working, and had the method of pillar and stall system explained to them. The ventilation of the colliery is by means of the furnaces which drive the hauling engine; and it was stated that about 60,000 cubic feet per minute was passing through the mine. After having the method of hauling the tubs and several other matters explained to them, the party proceeded to the surface; and, after thanking the managers for their great kindness, proceeded to Newcastle.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 24.—What the actual position of the Iron Trade is at present it is difficult to ascertain, all thoughts being concentrated upon the approaching lock-out, and as the month draws to a close anxiety becomes more intense. One is still left to the gloomy suspicion that the works will really be closed at the end of the month, because the ironmasters have given no intimation that they intend withdrawing their notices. The most reasonable opinion to entertain is, of course, that if the men withdraw their claims for higher wages, and persist no more in their dictatorial conduct, the employers will withdraw their notices to close the works. Probably it will be known in the course of the next week whether this opinion will be verified or no. It is satisfactory to find that the men have evinced a disposition to meet their employers in a less prepotent manner, as in nearly every instance where a dispute existed the men have wisely declined to resort to violence. There is no doubt that if the men do continue in their employment the employers will require some pledges of them which will prevent the recurrence of agitations and strikes, such as have been experienced for some time past. The men will probably submit to their masters' terms, as they appear anxious to avert a lock-out, and work will be continued at all the establishments.

There has been no movement in the trade during the past week, and, under the circumstances, things are as active as they can be expected to be. Until a definite arrangement is come to between employers and employed as to the matters in dispute it cannot be expected that the trade can be carried on with anything like activity. There are two reasons why new business is at present so limited: one being the determination which buyers wait for the prevailing price, and the other is the inability of makers to negotiate for new contracts while the present uncertain relations exist between themselves and their men. The works continue engaged on old contracts, but those are now rapidly disappearing, and makers' books will shortly require re-filling. Advances indicate that there are orders to be given out, but buyers will ask for considerable concessions in regard to quotations before they will place them. Makers are, however, still firm, and will not submit to any very great reduction; and as the necessities of consumers are becoming more and more pressing, there is a probability of a downward movement in the iron market, as many have anticipated. There is, however, nothing to be expected but that reductions will be made in the values of all materials; and if the reduction be proportionate in raw materials, the trade will ere long be placed on a firmer and more satisfactory basis, and an appreciable degree of prosperity will again be prevalent.

The state of the Tin-Plate Trade is still very depressed, and when improvement will come it is difficult to say. The demand is limited, owing chiefly to the fact that buyers will not purchase at the present high quotations, and makers will not submit to any reduction. They will, however, eventually have to give way or close their works, and this retrograde movement will be made somewhat easier for them by the downward tendency in the iron and coal trades. It is pleasant under present circumstances to see a good feeling existing between buyers and sellers, and men are said to be better pleased with the operations of the Gower Iron and Tin-Plate Works a few days ago treated their men to a substantial dinner, to commemorate the successful starting of the works.

The Coal Trade is still active throughout the district, and now that the colliers have become more conciliatory the get of coal has increased. The complaints as to the shortness of supplies are not, therefore, so prevalent. The determination of the steam coalowners at Cardiff to reduce the price of coal 6s. per ton was surprising to the whole district. The announcement was the result of a meeting of colliery proprietors, held at Cardiff, and it came quite unexpectedly even to the least hopeful. As might be expected, therefore, there is some difference of opinion as to what the colliery proprietors will take this step. There was a strong inclination, because there has been no falling off in the demand, and the difficulty has been more in obtaining supplies than in disposing of them. Besides, extensive contracts were beginning to come to hand for next year, and some orders have been placed at such prices as clearly showed that foreign buyers had no anticipation that prices would be reduced to any material extent for some time to come. The movement, however, is to some extent explained by the fact that there was a disparity between the quotations current at Cardiff and those of other parts of the district. While 30s. and upwards was obtained for coals at Cardiff, 24s. to 25s. were the maximum quotations elsewhere. This reduction, therefore, will only just break even in all parts of the district. The enquiry for house coals is as brisk as ever, and prices quite firm.

The great meetings of the colliers have been held, and the result has been satisfactory. In nearly every case the men expressed a desire to meet the employers in a fair manner, and to submit their grievances to arbitration. Resolutions were passed to the effect that at all the collieries where the men were already on strike they should withdraw their claims and resume work.

One of the collieries at Ebbw Vale has been on fire some two or three days. A slight explosion of gas occurred one morning when a fireman was going his round, and the timbering and woodwork caught fire, and continued to burn for some days. Happily, however, the fire was extinguished without rendering it necessary to flood the colliery.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Maria, from Bilbao, with 148 tons of iron ore, for Lindore Steel Company; Hæruet Retour, from Bilbao, with 131 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Thomas; Agnes Fraser, from Antwerp, with 160 tons of clay, for Burgess, Shadlock, and Co.; Azores Packet, from Bilbao, with 266 tons of iron ore, for Aberdare Iron Company; Rebe, from Bona via Cork, with 140 tons of iron ore, for Richards, Power, and Company; Reconpense, from Bilbao, with 265 tons of iron ore, for Sutton and Jenkins; Amorican, from Gijon, with 200 tons of pig iron, for Poingdestre and Messier.

THE IRON MINES OF SPAIN.—A telegram has been received from Madrid from Mr. Martinez, the representative of the Somorostro Iron Ore Company at Bilbao, and one of the deputation to the Government at Madrid, stating that the proposed tax of 4 reals per ton on the exportation of iron ore has been withdrawn.

MINERAL RICHES OF NEVADA.—The beautiful form of carbonate of lime, so well known as arragonite, has always formed a favourite specimen in the cabinet of the mineralogist, and various localities in the United Kingdom have been searched for the much-prized stone. The rosy satin-spars of Cumberland, and no less attractive varieties from the Orkneys, as well as the fine green specimens from Antrim and Kerry, and the aggregated acicular crystals from Torbay, have all their admirers; yet none surpass amongst the British arragonites the crystallised and coralloid forms occasionally met with at the Levant Mine, St. Erth. All these, however, are thrown entirely into the background by the splendid specimen of the mineral which has been on view during the week in the shop of Messrs. Sowerby, of the Strand. The specimen is upwards of a cubic foot in size, consisting almost entirely of the finest coralloid arragonite, and was obtained by Mr. Woolbeater from the Cave Silver Mine, in the Bristol district, Lincoln county, Nevada. It was the intention of the owner to dispose of the specimen in this country, but as he has not had sufficient time to find a purchaser at the price put upon it, he has decided to offer it to the Museum at Washington. It will, unquestionably, be an ornament to any museum

in which it may be placed. The stone was attached to a valuable deposit of silver ore.

MINING IN MEXICO—THE NEW ROSARIO SILVER MINES.

We have been favoured by Mr. ALFRED EASON, of Nottingham, with an extract of a letter received by him from his brother in Mexico, which will be of much interest to the shareholders in New Rosario and other mines in the district. The writer says:—

You ask me to give you a description of the mines in which I am a shareholder. The first is the Encarnacion; it is an old mine, worked by the Spaniards, and I and others cleared it up to 60 yards in depth, and we worked on a very pretty lode of ore, some of it very rich, and would give as much as 70 ozs. to 37 lbs. of ore. In the same mine, and on the same lode, we cut the Great Coratara lode, which is about 3 yards wide where we cut it, and has two fine branches of ore in it about 4½ in. wide each. The mine throughout is generally good, but I could not watch the mine and work, and therefore I had to look out for a company for it, as the best of the ore was stolen from me. The next mine is on the Great Crowning, which is about 15 yards where it is working in the Coratara, and is throwing as much as 1200 carags a week, which I and others sunk to the depth of 20 yards. There are some pretty branches of ore in the lode, which will average as high as 17 marks; on another old shaft, and touching the ravine the lode is very large and full of ore, but there is great deception in the assays. I broke three with my hands; No. 1 was 33 marks, No. 2 was 18 marks, No. 3, 10 marks, and so the assays run. A great many lodes are in them, and a few are good, but it is owing to the shaft being but 10 yards in depth. The ore is handsome to look at, and is on an average above a yard wide, and I think it only wants depth and the ore will become clean and rich. There is a great cauter lode to the east of the Encarnacion shaft, about 3 yards wide, and has about ½ yard of ore in it to the surface, and dipping into the shaft; and another pretty east and west lode running parallel with the Encarnacion lode, with a shaft on it, and there are two fine branches of ore in it at 30 yards deep; and the Houachante lode runs through them both, and it is the richest lode in the district; and five other east and west lodes; and further north two of them have paid millions of dollars in the neighbouring hills. I have ½ shares out of 24 in the Encarnacion, 3½ shares out of 24 in the Rosario, and 3½ shares out of 24 in the San Pedro, so you see I have 9½ shares in the mines. My interest is very great, and I hope you will do all you can in assisting me and the company to work the mines in an efficient manner. The working of the mines is carried on on a large scale with very little money, such as cutting down shafts and driving apparatus; and if the company will give me any power I will look round and do all that lies in my power until the mines get into a state to pay for themselves; but they are progressing and looking better every day. I am the only man here who spent a fortnight in the mine before the company had it.

Manuel del Monte, Mexico, Oct. 21.

BERNBERG LEAD MINE (GERMANY).—Captain Walter Eddy and James Nancarrow have made a careful inspection of this mine. In concluding their report they say:—"As soon as the engine now on the ground—18-inch diameter, 3-foot stroke—is at work for driving the dressing machines, we consider that the returns of ore can be greatly increased, as there is a large quantity on the surface ready for crushing and dressing. The Hayward's Pump can be worked by the steam from the present boilers, and when in operation should easily drain the new shaft, so that sinking may be resumed and the vein proved in depth—the results of which will, we believe, be a great success, as we have never found in our experience such fine gossan on the top or out crop of a vein fall to produce large deposits of ore below."

THE NEW MEXICO DIAMOND MINES.—We clip the following from the San Francisco Chronicle of Sept. 29:—"Apropos of the Diamond Mine, it is reported that William M. Lent and A. Harpending have paid back into the Bank of California all the moneys received from the sale of Diamond stock, as a special deposit, to await the return of George B. Roberts, as the confirmation of the news as first reported. They are both confident that nothing has been exaggerated, and are willing to abide the result. By tacit consent, all further speculation regarding the truth of the diamond stories is postponed until Roberts returns. The party has been gone long enough to have returned had they found nothing; and it is argued that their continued absence indicates that they have struck 'it.'"

SECRETARY WANTED, ABLE TO SELL TEN THOUSAND £1 SHARES OF A FIRST-CLASS LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and registered a few months ago.

A liberal salary will be given to a competent gentleman. If necessary, offices will be opened in London. Address "W. F. and Co." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, A GOOD SECONDHAND 9 in. LIFT, 13 fms. long, with BUCKET RODS, &c., all complete. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, to SOUTH PLANTATION MINING COMPANY, 5, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C.

SPELTER WORKS.

WANTED, A PRACTICAL WORKING FOREMAN.—Apply, stating wages required, to "S. R.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH IRONWORKS, WELLINGBOROUGH—CHEMISTRY, AND METALLURGY OF IRON.

There is a VACANCY for a PUPIL in the LABORATORY at MESSRS. BUTLIN'S IRONWORKS, WELLINGBOROUGH, where he will have an opportunity of obtaining a thorough knowledge of INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, including the analysis of ores and other minerals; and also the application of CHEMISTRY to the practical working of the ores of the district. Chemistry, including analysis and assaying, is taught in a well-furnished laboratory by an experienced Analytical Chemist, who is an Associate of the Royal School of Mines in the Metallurgical Division. Address, W. BUTLIN, Esq., Duston House, Duston, Northamptonshire.

TO COPPER SMELTERS, AND OTHERS.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE in BIRMINGHAM, where business brings the partners into daily intercourse with the consumers of METALS, desires AGENCIES for the SALE of COPPER, TIN, TIN-PLATES, SPELTER, &c. The highest references will be given. Address, "A. B. C. D.," Post Office, Birmingham.

TO IRONMASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.

THE ADVERTISER (a MINING ENGINEER of Twenty Years' experience in the CLEVELAND IRONSTONE FIELD) seeks for co-operation in OPENING OUT and WORKING about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES of highly valuable royalty.

The main seam can be won by shafts about 50 feet in depth, and the property possesses advantages over many.

Bona fide parties (only) can have full particulars on application to "Mining Engineer," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND OWNERS OF MINERAL PROPERTIES.

THE ADVERTISER is open to TAKE CHARGE of the WORKING of TIN, LEAD, COPPER, and IRON MINES. He has been accustomed to this kind of business for the last twenty years. First-class agents are appointed to inspect and report on properties at home or abroad. Plans and sections furnished, if required.

None but principals, or their solicitors, need apply. Address, "Secretary," care of Messrs. Everett and Sons, Royal Exchange.

ON SALE, 50 SHARES in PEN-YR-HENBLAS LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), £1 fully paid, £2 5s. per share—good investment; 50 TERRAS TIN, £3 10s. per share; 100 SHARES LEADS AND YORKSHIRE SHODDY, MANURE, AND SUPERPHOSPHATE COMPANY (LIMITED), £1 fully paid, £1 10s. per share. Address, "W.," 5, Kendall-lane, Leeds.

FOR SALE, SOUTH CLEVELAND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED)—TEN £20 SHARES, fully paid. Price £10 per share. The dividend for the first half-year was 8 per cent. Apply to LIVINGTON and PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street.

FOR SALE, A LEAD MINE in FLINTSHIRE, NORTH WALES. It has hitherto been worked as a private venture by two gentlemen. This is an excellent opportunity for anyone wishing to form a joint stock company, as the property will bear the strictest investigation. For particulars, apply to Mr. RALPH ASHTON, 50, Piccadilly, Manchester.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A GOOD 40-inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 7 ft. stroke, with a 12-ton iron balance-bob attached. Apply to Capt. HARRIS, Wheel Mary Ann Mine, Menheniot, near Liskeard.

THE ELDORADO (NOVA SCOTIA) GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). 445, WEST STRAND.

The Directors beg to inform the Shareholders that, at a MEETING held on the 18th inst., a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. for the three months ending 30th September last was DECLARED, PAYABLE on the 28th November next. WILLIAM MORRIS, Secretary.

THE SOUTH AURORA SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 28th instant, and RE-OPENED on THURSDAY, the 7th of November next.

By order of the Board, CHARLES CADOGAN, Secretary. 54, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., 24th October, 1872.

THOMAS TREWEKE AND SONS, MINING ENGINEERS, MINE SURVEYORS, DIALLERS, and GENERAL FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Accurate Plans and Sections furnished. Mines examined and truthfully reported upon. Mine Purser and Managers', Promoters of Public Companies', &c., accounts investigated, and Balance Sheets prepared. Account meetings attended on behalf of distant shareholders.

Sixty years' experience in almost every mine in Cornwall and Devon, also in mines in Somerset, Yorkshire, and Scotland, and equally conversant with almost all the best mines in California.

25—Five years' purchase is generally the correct rule by which to place Mine Shares. HEAD OFFICE. ST. UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

ISSUE OF 14,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

THE WHEAL VICTORIA TIN MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, with limited liability.
Capital, £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.
Present issue, 14,000; reserved for future issue (if required) 6000.
The reserved shares (if issued) will be offered to the then existing shareholders at par, in proportion to their respective holdings.
The dividends will be paid in proportion to the amount paid upon the shares.
Deposit on application, 5s. per share, and 5s. on allotment. Subsequent calls not to exceed 5s. per share, nor at less intervals than three months.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD H. BRAMAH, Esq., Arundel-gardens, Kensington Park, Chairman.
J. SMITH LATHAM, Esq., 35, Weymouth-street, Portland-place.
HOWARD LANKESTER, Esq., 2, Westminster-chambers.
LUIZ A. DA COSTA, Esq., 35, King-street, Cheapside, Brazilian Vice-Consul.
HORACE F. TAHOURDIN, Esq., 6A, Victoria-street, Westminster.

BANKERS—The ALLIANCE BANK, London.
BROKER—JOHN E. CRICKMER, Esq., 76, Old Broad-street.
SOLICITOR—D. A. RIVOLTA, Esq., 61, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
SECRETARY—MR. RICHARD MITCHELL.
OFFICES:—ABCHURCH CHAMBERS, ABCHURCH YARD, LONDON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to purchase and work a valuable mining property, situated in the parish of Penrynthorne, in the county of Cornwall, distant from Marazion about 2 miles.
The mine is in the heart of one of the most productive districts in Cornwall. The extent of the property is about 400 fathoms in length on the course of the lodes, and between 200 and 300 fathoms in width. It is held under a lease of 21 years, granted in the present year (1872) at the moderate royalty of 1-18th, and a minimum rental of £30 per annum merging into royalty.
The mine is opened to a great depth by former workings by which the company will be benefited. It is estimated that £30,000 has been already expended in driving levels and sinking shafts, by means of which the mine is rendered capable of making immediate returns as soon as the water is pumped out, and there can be no doubt of large profits being the result.
During the last four years many poor miners have earned a good living by turning over the waste heaps of ore left on the surface during the former working, and it is estimated that these heaps would, with 24 heads of stamps, make a return of 5 tons of tin per month, at a profit of 15 per cent. for several years.
The total amount to be paid for the purchase of the lease, and of the entire property, together with all the necessary and costly work already done, is £28000, of which £5000 may be paid in fully paid shares at the option of the company, and as (according to all the authorities quoted) returns will be made as soon as the necessary machinery is erected, it is estimated that £23000 to £24000 will be ample working capital.
The only contract entered into is dated the 16th day of October, 1872, and is made between William Harris Chynoweth, John Augustus Lawrence Muspratt, and Richard Emerson, of the one part, and Richard Mitchell, as trustee for and on behalf of the company of the other part, and is the contract for the purchase of the property.
Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the company, and of the bankers and solicitors. The Articles of Association and copy of the contract for purchase may be seen at the offices of D. A. Rivolta, Esq., 61, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
The sum of 5s. on each share applied for must be paid to the company's bankers upon application. Should no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

THE WHEAL VICTORIA TIN MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above company will CLOSE THIS DAY, the 26th instant, for Town and Country.
R. MITCHELL, Secretary.
Offices, Abchurch-chambers, Abchurch-yard, London, E.C.

THE MWNBWLL LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NEAR MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.
Capital £35,000, in 14,000 shares of £2 10s. each.
Issue of 2000 shares only, out of which the vendors subscribe for 800.
Deposit, 10s. per share on application; 10s. per share on allotment. Future calls not to exceed 10s. per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM BYROM FOX (Chairman of the Gooles Alum and Smelting Company), North-road, Congleton—CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS JONES, 57, High-street, Manchester, Merchant.
JOHN KENYON, 11, Watling-street, Manchester, Drysalter.
WILLIAM ROWLAND, 6, Egerton-terrace, Manchester.
JOHN LLOYD, Hartsheath, near Holywell, } Directors of the North
Hendre Mine.
(With power to add to their number.)

RANKERS.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Chester, and branches.

SOLICITORS—WALKER AND SMITH, Chester.

BROKER—HENRY KENYON, Maryport.

AUDITORS—ROWLAND & WADE, 5, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—WALTER EDDY, M.E., Llangollen.

SECRETARY—JOHN JONES.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

WESTMINSTER BUILDINGS, NEWGATE STREET, CHESTER.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the objects stated in the Memorandum of Association, and primarily to acquire and further develop what is believed to be one of the most valuable lead mining sets in Wales; to carry on the extensive workings already executed at a very large expenditure; and to work the valuable discoveries of ore existing below the adit level, the Mwnbwll vein alone, which is conspicuous on the Ordnance Map of the district, having produced many thousand tons of ore from shallow workings above the adit.

The sett is very extensive, having a run from east to west of over one mile in length upon the several master lodes known to traverse it, and is held under take-entitles to leases for 21 years, at 1-14th royalty.

It abuts on the north-east the celebrated Great Hendre Mine, which is said with a paid-up capital of £9000 to have yielded in 8 years £115,000 in profits, at a time when the average price of ore was £8 to £9 per ton; it also adjoins on the north-west the North Hendre Mine, which is now paying regular dividends, and promises shortly to rank very high among the best dividend mines of the country. The works already effected comprise an adit level driven more than a mile long, with five main permanent shafts sunk on it to command deeper explorations. It is calculated that from £4000 to £5000 will open out the mine, and it is confidently expected that at an early date returns will be made, and the mine established as a permanent dividend paying concern.

The vendors, having full faith in the value of the mine, have agreed to take the purchase money entirely in shares, and to subscribe, as ordinary shareholders, £250 towards its further development. The agreed purchase money is 10,000 shares, fully paid up.
Special attention is directed to the following extracts out of the full reports on the property:—

THE REPORT OF WALTER EDDY, ESQ.

"Looking at the extent of the sett, the number and size of the veins proved to be running through it, the quantity of ore which has been already raised from the Mwnbwll vein at shallow depths, and the circumstances under which the former workings were suspended, I consider this one of the finest pieces of mineral ground in the district, and one holding out very encouraging prospects of proving a great success."

THE REPORT OF MATTHEW FRANCES, ESQ.

"Altogether your mine is of an exceedingly promising character; in it every condition of success is satisfied, and I can recommend it to capitalists with the greatest confidence, being assured that a vigorous development will soon place it in the dividend list."

THE REPORT OF CAPTAIN PRYOR.

"When the recommendations I have made are carried out I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that you will have one of the most valuable mines ever discovered in North Wales."

The following contracts have been entered into by or on behalf of the company, viz:—A preliminary agreement for acquiring the mine, dated the 14th day of October, 1872, and made between John Lloyd, William Rowland, William Byrom Fox, and Bernard O'Connor (the vendors), of the one part, and John Jones, Esq. (for and on behalf of the company) of the other part, and an agreement dated the 26th day of October, 1872, made between the above-named vendors of the one part and the company of the other part.

Copies of the Memorandum of Association and of the above-mentioned contracts may be inspected at the office of the company, and prospectuses with full reports on the property, and forms of application for shares can be had from the solicitors, broker, auditors, and secretary of the company.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS,
CHESTER, TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS, and all marketable MINING and other SHARES, at close market prices.
Messrs. CAMERON and Co. being in communication with some of the most experienced mine agents of the day, are in a position to furnish to correspondents valuable and trustworthy information on Mining Investments in the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.
OFFICES: BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO.,
39, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
Reg to inform their CLIENTS and the PUBLIC that they are PREPARED to do BUSINESS in ALL CLASSES of MINING SHARES—English, Foreign, and Colonial—at the closest market prices.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the EAST CORNWALL ST. VINCENT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Let the parties, whose names are endorsed hereon, or their respective Solicitors or Agents, ATTEND ME AT MY OFFICE IN TRURO, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of October instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, TO PROVE THEIR RESPECTIVE CLAIMS.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1872.

TO PATENT FUEL AND COKE MANUFACTURERS, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, CHEMICAL AND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, TAR AND AMMONIA REFINERS, BRICKMAKERS, ZINC SMELTERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. FREDERICK MILLS is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises of the late PURIFIED FUEL COMPANY (LIMITED), HENDON, near SUNDERLAND, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 30, 31st, and Nov. 1st, 1872, commencing at Eleven o'clock, the WHOLE of the

VALUABLE PLANT AND EFFECTS, comprising—

TWO CORNISH STEAM BOILERS, each 23 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter, one flue, and all mountings: one ditto, 12 ft. by 8 ft., one flue; one egg-end ditto, 12 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.; vertical multitubular boiler, 9 ft. high, 2 ft. 3 in. diameter; pair of horizontal engines, 2 in. cylinders, 3 ft. stroke, with fly wheel, governors, and pump; vertical portable engine and boiler, by Appleby, 6½ in. cylinder, with slot link motion; four pressing machines, Middelton's patent, each with revolving table, containing 15 dies, driving gear, &c., can be used for either pressing fuel or bricks; link elevator and crushing machine connected therewith; coal washing machine, with daggars, screens, tanks, and pipes; chain hoist, with uprights and cage, about 50 ft. lift; capital water balance hoist, 4 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 3 in., between slides, 12 ft. lift; trolleying apparatus, for drying the coal, with feeders complete; three double exhaust pumps, 3 ft. 6 in., and 4 ft. 5 in. diameter, with six condenser chests, gearing and coolers; set of 36 organ pipes, each 18 ft. long, 10 in. bore, forming condenser, iron pipes, and connections; fittings for 50 double coke ovens; coke drawing machine, with wrought-iron platform, mounted on wheels and axles, with cranes and skew gear; six double-drying ovens, with wrought-iron doors, 9 ft. 6 in. wide; three upright vapour condensers, 10 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. diameter, with connecting pipes; 100 yards 21, 22, and 23 in. wrought-iron condenser pipes.

Complete PLANT for DISTILLING TAR and AMMONIA, viz:—Ammonia still, 8 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.; two tar stills, 10 ft. by 8 ft. diameter, with connections; naphtha agitator, 6 ft. long, 4 ft. diameter, with gearing, &c.; large oblong receiver, 12 ft. by 6 ft., by 3 ft. 10 in.; several brick tar tanks, iron lined; vertical steam pump, 3 in. ram, 10 in. stroke, with three plungers; ammonia still boiler, 13 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. diameter; large square salt box, lined with lead; large wood receiving tank, lead lined, 12 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 4 in., by 2 ft.; four square iron naphtha tanks, of 400 gallons each; four square still receivers; iron cooler, with lead worm pipes; iron naphtha still; three wood cooling cisterns, 12 ft. by 8 ft., by 3 ft.; two circular boilers, 5 ft. 10 in. by 5 ft. 4 in. diameter; two lead vessels, and two iron receivers; one small ditto, and lead coil; three jar-shaped receivers; lead-lined cistern, with outlet pipes and lead connections; two refining cisterns, lead-lined with coolers, receivers, still tanks, and complete fittings.

In addition there are 120 skeleton wagons, 1 ft. 8 in. gauge; 20 W.I. wagons, 2 ft. 3 in. gauge; 20 balloon ditto; several bogies, mounted on W.I. wheels and axles; six turntables, 5 ft. diameter; large quantity of bridge flat bottom and double-headed rails, various weights; double-gear steam-winch, with double cylinders, 8 in. diameter; several thousand yards of cast and wrought-iron pipes, 2 in. to 10 in. diameter; quantity of shafting, gearing, &c.; 7 in. Gwynne's centrifugal pump; Debergue's girder rivetting machine; single speed wall drill; powerful 6 ft. plate planing machine by Perry; brass finishing and tap grooving machine, by Whitworth; pair of hydraulic vices, by Sir Wm. Armstrong; several tons of floor plates; several wood erections, forming tramway, &c.; 20 wrought iron tanks, various sizes, and a vast assemblage of useful miscellaneous effects too numerous to particularise.

The Auctioneer can, with confidence, recommend this plant as being in splendid working condition, not having done three months' work. He also begs to call notice to the important fact that the whole of the plant, &c., will be pulled down and loaded by the vendors, free of expense, to the purchasers, thus offering facilities seldom met with.

Particulars in catalogues, which may be shortly had from F. NORTON MILLER, Esq., 26, Fawcett-street, Sunderland; and the Auctioneer, 17, St. Ann's square, Manchester.

CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, QUARRY PROPRIETORS, BUILDERS, FARMERS, CART OWNERS, AND OTHERS.
SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, CONTRACTORS' RAILS, WAGONS, 8-horse power STEAM ENGINE, PORTABLE STEAM CRANE, IRON, GIB CRANES, CART HORSES, CARTS, &c.

MR. WM. DEW has been instructed by Mr. Thomas Bugbird, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 31st day of October, 1872, on the ground adjoining the Railway Station, Carnarvon, the following

VALUABLE PLANT AND MACHINERY,

Which had been obtained for the formation of a private dock, but now abandoned:—Contractors' wagons, in good working order; 50 tons contractors' rails; contractors' sleepers and stone trolleys (new); 2 tons portable cranes (iron), by Angye Brothers; one 4 tons steam ditto; one 8 horse portable steam engine, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, equal to new; two overhead gantries; two mortar mill; two crank winches; two 6 ton ginneys, for gantries, chains and anchors; wheels, axles, gear, &c.; quantity of new and old iron; four 1 horse and two 2 horse carts; 8000 fire bricks; one blacksmith's bellows, and one vice and tools.
Catalogues may be had at the principal Hotels in the neighbourhood, and for further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Wellfield House, Bangor.

IN LIQUIDATION.**THE BRYNPOSTIG LEAD MINE, NEAR LLANDIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.**

THE LEASES, PLANT, and MACHINERY of all that extensive and valuable Lead Mining Property, known as the Brynpostig Lead Mine, situated in the locality of the celebrated Van Mine, and within two miles of the town of Llandidloes, Montgomeryshire, and one and a half mile from the Tylychwch Station on the Mid-Wales Railway.

MR. GEORGE COOTE is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Wednesday, November 6, at One P.M. (unless previously disposed of by private treaty, of which due notice will be given), the MACHINERY, which comprises a 28 in. rears PUMPING ENGINE, a 16 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINE, with winding gear and crushing mill complete; excellent workshops, offices, dressing floors, &c., with every other requisite for a large mine.

The mine was worked 50 years back, and was found to be a valuable one; it has lately been worked by a limited company, which was incorporated on 1st January, 1864. They have expended more than £20,000 in the erection of suitable machinery, sinking the engine-shaft, and developing the mine. During the last two years of working upwards of £4000 was realised by the sales of lead and blende.

All the heavy and expensive work has been done, and it is believed that a small additional outlay only is required to develop this, and place it among the best of the Welsh mines.

For further particulars, and to view the same, apply to EDWARD TERRY, Esq., Mining Engineer, Dudley; Capt. KITTO, Llandidloes; Messrs. BOUYER and OWEN, Solicitors, Dudley; JOSEPH NEEDHAM, Esq., Solicitor, 1, New Inn, Strand, W.C.; and to Mr. COOTE, Surveyor and Auctioneer, 57, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C., and Sudbury, Suffolk.

COLLIERY SHARES FOR SALE.

MR. BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, early in November next (unless previously disposed of by private contract), FOUR SHARES in the HASWELL, SHOTTON, and EASINGTON COAL AND COKE COMPANY (LIMITED).
For particulars, apply to Messrs. GRIFFITH, ATKINSON, and HILL, Solicitors, Newcastle.—Newcastle, October 14, 1872.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COPPER MINE,
SITUATE IN LITTLE NAMAKUALAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CAUSE TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at noon, on Saturday, the 14th December next, in the Commercial Exchange Rooms, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 94-100th SHARES in the BUFFALO RIVER COPPER MINE.

The mineral land containing the above mine consists of 80 acres, and has been leased from the Colonial Government for a period of 30 years (expiring 13th October, 1902), at an annual rental of £10, and an export rate of 10s. sterling per ton. There is a large and convenient house upon the premises, and abundance of wood, water, and grazing land in the immediate vicinity.

The roads being very good to Hondeklip Bay, and the mine near to the Port Nolloth Railway, renders transport easy to and from the Bays.
This mine was opened under the oversight of local and very indifferent labour, and above £3500 worth of good ore raised and sold at 8s. per ton.
There is every reason to believe that, with a fair capital and skilful working, this mine would prove highly remunerative.

Further particulars may be had of Messrs. GOODLIFFE and SMART, Croshy House, Bishopsgate-street, London; and of Messrs. HENRY BATH and SOX, JOHN J. EUSTACE, Trustees for Insolvent ESDAN G. MILLS, of late of J. T. Pocock & Co. JOHN J. EUSTACE, Agents for Bevan and Duncan.
Gape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 19, 1872.

Messrs. HENRY BATH and SOX, under date Swansea, 5th October, 1872, certify that during the period commencing November, 1866, and terminating in December, 1868, they received from the Buffalo River Mining Company, through the hands of Messrs. Goodcliffe and Smart, of London, some 84 tons 11 cwt. of copper ore, of a percentage varying from 24 to 36½—the larger portion ranging above 29 per cent.; the gross value realised for which was £1760 15s. 7d.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a 50 in. cylinder CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, with spring piston 11 ft. stroke inside and 10 ft. in the shaft, in good order, and little the worse for wear. Also, TWO 11 tons and ONE 9 tons CORNISH BOILERS, with 7 ft. diameter shells, tubes 3 ft. diameter. Open to a reasonable offer for the lot into trucks, or separately, as may be desired.
Applications to be made to "E. B.", Engineer, Mr. Sandford's, Stationer, High-street, Shrewsbury.

CAUTION.**TO MINING AGENTS AND WORKERS. FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**

WHEREAS, INFORMATION has been given that "PALMER'S PATENT FOR GRAVITATION BRIDGES AND IMPROVED TRANSIT ON WIRE ROPES," &c., is being used by certain persons without license, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that whoever will GIVE SUCH INFORMATION to the UNDERSIGNED, as shall LEAD to the CONVICTION of such persons SHALL RECEIVE THE ABOVE REWARD.
N.B.—The patent consists mainly in running by gravitation a car or cars suspended from or between wire ropes. A specification and diagrams thereof may be seen at this office.

LICENSES for the USE of the PATENT will be GRANTED on reasonable terms, particulars of which will be furnished on application.
SEWELL AND EDWARDS, Gresham House, E.C., London, Solicitors to the Patentee.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1872.

TO FINANCIAL AGENTS, AND OTHERS.**BESSEMER HEMATITE IRON ORE.**

THE HOLDERS of a most VALUABLE LEASE, which represents some 130 acres in extent, and is most conveniently situated near to WHITEHAVEN, and in the same mineral basin as the large mines, at present yielding such enormous fortunes, are anxious to FORM a LIMITED COMPANY, for the purpose of fully developing and opening out the said mines. It is a well-known fact that the purest and best "Bessemer" pig-iron is made from the Whitehaven ores, and, as the result, a much higher price is obtained for it than for any other "Bessemer" that is produced in Great Britain. This property offers a good opportunity for ultimately realising similar large profits, now being enjoyed by the various parties engaged in such operations, and the prospects of this royalty will be found to be equally good and desirable.

A liberal arrangement will be made with any party who will undertake to provide the capital required.
Application to be made to "Ferro," care of Editor of the MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet-street, London.

IRON.

THE OWNERS of an ESTATE in the neighbourhood of DEVIZES, WILTS, having discovered a considerable DEPOSIT of IRON ORE within a few feet of the surface of their land are DESIROUS of DISPOSING of the SAME, on lease or otherwise.

For particulars and terms, apply to BOCKETT and SON, 60, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.

TIN MINES—INDIA.

CAPITAL REQUIRED TO WORK A VERY VALUABLE TIN MINING GRANT OF SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, well reported on by the Government Engineers. Plenty of labour on the spot, at six annas per day. Samples sold in England at over £70 per ton, showing a profit of £50 per ton. Concessionaires preferring working this property rather than sell his interest in it.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN AGENCY,

100, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, E.C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD ESTATES AND COAL FIELDS, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

THE SALE of the ABOVE PROPERTY, comprising the Lordship of Harte, the Hutton Henry, and Hurworth Estates, and the Minerals under the same, and the Coal under the Hardwick Hall Estate, announced for the 30th October, 1872, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is POSTPONED for a SHORT TIME.

Due notice will be given of the day to be appointed for sale, which will take place at sometime in November or December.

SPELTER WORKS.

TO BE SOLD, the LEASE of the UPPER WORKS, BAGILLT, FLINTSHIRE, and complete PLANT for producing 27 tons of spelter per week (additional calcining power only required for producing 6 tons more per week); also about 3000 thoroughly seasoned RETORTS, some LEAD-DESLIVERING POTS, a small BLAKE'S STONE CRUSHER, and a 4 feet 6 inches CARBON DISINTEGRATOR.
Apply to H. CARYN, 37, Hanover-street, Liverpool.

EXHALL COLLIERY, near COVENTRY, WARWICKSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the COLLIERY, known as the EXHALL COLLIERY, comprising the MINES or SEAMS of COAL and IRONSTONE under upwards of 100 acres of land, situate at EXHALL, about four miles from COVENTRY, formerly occupied by the Exhall Coal Mining Company (Limited).

The coal, a small portion of which was gotten by the company, is of first-class quality, and the ironstone (which has not been worked) is also of good quality. The colliery adjoins the Coventry and Nuneaton Branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WOODCOCKS, TWIST, and SON, Solicitors, Coventry.

GEORGEHAM, NORTH DEVON.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a VALUABLE ESTATE, known as BUCKLAND.

In the parish of GEORGEHAM, DEVON, midway and on the line of railway which is now being made between the towns of Barnstaple and Ilfracombe, containing about 181 acres, lying in the centre of a district abounding in iron ore, and which is now being extensively raised on the properties immediately adjoining on the north, east, and west sides, and the lodes are believed to pass under this property.

The estate is held by a tenant under a lease for 21 years, which expires at Lady-day, 1874, in which the minerals are excepted, but earlier possession may be had by arrangement with the tenant.

Price, and any further information, may be obtained on application to Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Land Agent, Barnstaple.
Dated Barnstaple, July 17th, 1872.

STEAM ENGINE.

TO BE SOLD, cheap, a GOOD 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in shaft, 9 ft. in cylinder, with or without a 10 ton BOILER. Also iron Rings for a 40 ft. WATER WHEEL and PITWORK of various sizes.
Apply to GEORGE PROUT, Lumborn Foundry, Tavistock.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, bordering on the London and North-Western Railway, and close to a shipping port. There are several shafts partially sunk, some requiring to be sunk still deeper, but operations stopped for want of capital. There are four seams of good house and steam coal proved in an area upwards of 400 acres of surface. Holder will sell the entire, including the present plant (not sufficiently powerful for sinking further) for £4000, but would prefer taking a PARTNER, who would advance the necessary capital for half profits, which in the present state of the coal trade are almost fabulous.
Address, "Vulcan," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

TO IRONMASTERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE, for 42 years, of a VALUABLE IRONSTONE ROYALTY, in the heart of the CLEVELAND DISTRICT, with shafts sunk, and the stone opened out, and ready for immediate realisation—being within 20 yards of the main line of rails to Middlesbrough; its position and instant profitable working is unquestionable.
Apply to Mr. WATSON, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the WHOLE, or PART, of a VALUABLE TIN MINE.

For particulars, apply to Mr. EDWARD BETTELEY, No. 25, Cheltenham-place, Plymouth.

TO MINING BROKERS.

FOR SALE, a WRITTEN COPY of COUNTRY STOCKBROKERS in the UNITED KINGDOM.
Apply, by letter, to "H.", at C. H. May's General Advertising Office, 78, Gracechurch-street.

FOR SALE, a FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-ACTING ROTATORY ENGINE, 36 in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke, with 12 ton fly wheel, all as good as new; also a 10 ton BOILER, with necessary fittings.
Can be viewed, and particulars obtained, on application to Capt. JOHN PAULL, Llandidloes, Montgomeryshire.

FOR SALE.—A 70-in. condensing PUMPING-ENGINE, equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, equal to new, with a capstan, sheers, and steel wire-ropes.
Apply to W. MICHELL, 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, with immediate possession, the HUNSTANWORTH and NEWBIGGIN ROYALTIES, the former about 3534 acres and the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts.

The Hunstanworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W.B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.
For particulars, apply to JOSEPH DODDS, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, S.W., and Stockton-on-Tees; or Mr. THOMAS J. BEWICK, C.E., No. 2, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W., and Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, COGNIN, ABERYSTWYTH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.
For terms, apply to Capt. A. FRANCIS, as above.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.



CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES
FOR PUMPING AND WINDING.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR PITS, QUARRIES, &c.
SIMPLE AND STRONG; require NO FOUNDATION or CHIMNEY STALK, and are EASILY ERECTED or REMOVED.
Sizes, from 2 to 30 horse power.
Stationary Engines, 1 to 30 horse power, with or without gearing.
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Ships' Engines, for winding, cooking, and distilling, passed by H.M. Government for half water.
Steam Winches, Engines and Boilers for light screw and paddle steamers.
WIMSHURST, HOLLOCK, & CO.,
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City Office: 117, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

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FOR CONVEYING
CHARGE IN



SAFETY FUSE,
FIRE TO THE
BLASTING ROCKS, &c.

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION," held in Paris, in 1865; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS AND ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COIL, ONE OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM TWO SUCH SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

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PATENTERS.
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PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES
from the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

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UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
CITY OFFICE, No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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IMPROVED **STAMP** PATENT **COFFER,**

FOR STAMPING GOLD QUARTZ, TIN, AND OTHER ORES.

The gateway is extended, discharge loudly increased, and power economised.
May be inspected in full work, on application to Captain TREGAY, Redruth, Cornwall, who is PREPARED TO TREAT for GRANTING LICENSES for its use, or to SUPPLY the MACHINES.

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MINE SIEVE AND STAMPS' GRATE MANUFACTURERS,
COPPER BOTTOM PERFORATORS,
WORKS AT
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PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

BARKER'S IMPROVED FUEL
(FROM COAL DUST),
SUITABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES FOR WHICH COAL IS USED.

This fuel, made from dust coal, gives in use results superior to the best coal; it is thoroughly water proof, stacks without liability to spontaneous combustion, loss, or deterioration on board ship, or in any climate, and in 30 per cent. less space than coal.

As immense saving in effected by its use on sea-going steamers, owing to its high evaporative power, requiring one-third less stowage room, and avoiding all risk of spontaneous combustion. It burns with little smoke, forming itself into coke; it is very durable, the combustion is perfect, and it will not fall or disintegrate in great heat before a blast or strong draught, nor does it produce clinker.
It will bear rough usage and handling without breakage.

As regards the manufacture, it is easily and cheaply made; the machinery made is simple, effective, and comparatively inexpensive.

No heavy pressure is required, or exposure to heat after moulding, to dry or coke (as is usual); and after mixing, the blocks could, if desired, be made up by hand labour; but for large production, self-acting machinery is recommended; and when moulded, the fuel is at once ready for use or transit.

Works are in operation in London, and can be viewed on application.
Intending licensees can send their coal and have it made up into fuel in their own presence, and have it returned to them for trial.

Samples on a large scale suitable for every purpose supplied for trial.
The proprietors of the patents are prepared to grant licenses, and would, if desired, undertake contracts to provide machinery, erect works, and put the same into satisfactory operation, on any required scale of manufacture.

Application to be addressed to the patentees—
Mr. DAVID BARKER, Oldbury House, Northfleet, London; or
Mr. THOS. D. CLARE, 13, St. Mary's Row, Birmingham.

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Patients attend at 227, Gray's Inn-road, King's Cross, on Mondays and Thursdays; and at 10, Mitre-street, Aldgate, on Wednesdays and Fridays. Mornings at Ten; evenings from Six till Nine. Free to the necessitous poor; payment required from other applicants. **THOMAS ROBINSON**, Honorary Secretary.

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BLOWING ENGINES, WINDING ENGINES,
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PUMPING ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
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Net price, 15s. per cwt., carriage paid; 5 per cent. off 1 ton orders; free from acids.

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SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for LOCOMOTIVES, being completely soluble in water, and only requires to be put into the tender.

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AGENTS FOR JACKSON, GILL, AND CO., IMPERIAL IRONWORKS, NEAR MIDDLESBOROUGH; DARLINGTON WAGON COMPANY, DARLINGTON.

SCOTCH, HEMATITE, STAFFORDSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, FOREST OF DEAN, COLD BLAST AND REFINED PIG IRON, PUDDLED BARS AND BAR IRON, STEEL, SPELTER, TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SHEETS, ORES, BOLTS, NUTS, SPIKES, MANUFACTURED IRON, &c., &c.

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W. BENNETTS, having had many years' experience as chief engineer with Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Co., is now enabled to offer Fuse of every variety of his own manufacture, of best quality, and at moderate prices.
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MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
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INCLUDING

Mortar Mills,

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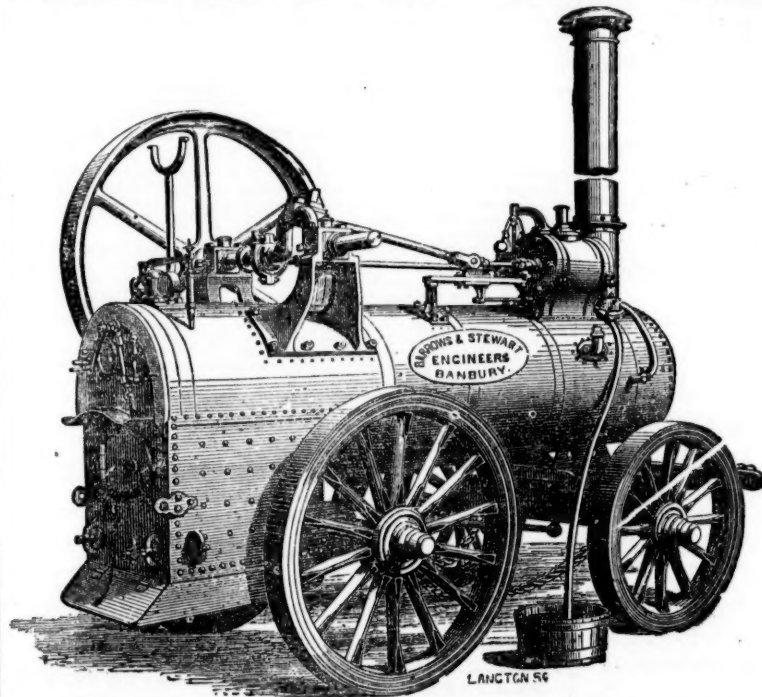
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ROBEY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGINEERS, LINCOLN.

PATENT PORTABLE

HAULING AND WINDING ENGINE

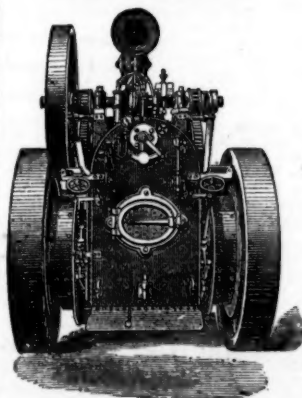
WITH

PATENT DRUM WINDLASSES,
FOR MINING PURPOSES.

This Engine is specially commended to Mining Engineers and others, as by its adoption—
Haulage along inclined drifts is easily and cheaply effected;
The expense of sinking new shafts is greatly reduced, neither foundations nor engine-house being required;
It is available not only for winding, but for pumping, sawing, &c.—a great desideratum at a large colliery;
It can be very quickly removed (being self-propelling), and fixed in any desired position.

Prices and full particulars on application as above, and also references to view the engine in successful work near Derby, Carnarvon, Haverfordwest, Darlington, Durham, Penzance, and other places.

THESE ENGINES WORK WITH MARVELLOUS ECONOMY IN FUEL.



J. WOOD ASTON AND CO., STOURBRIDGE(WORKS AND OFFICES ADJOINING CRADLEY STATION),
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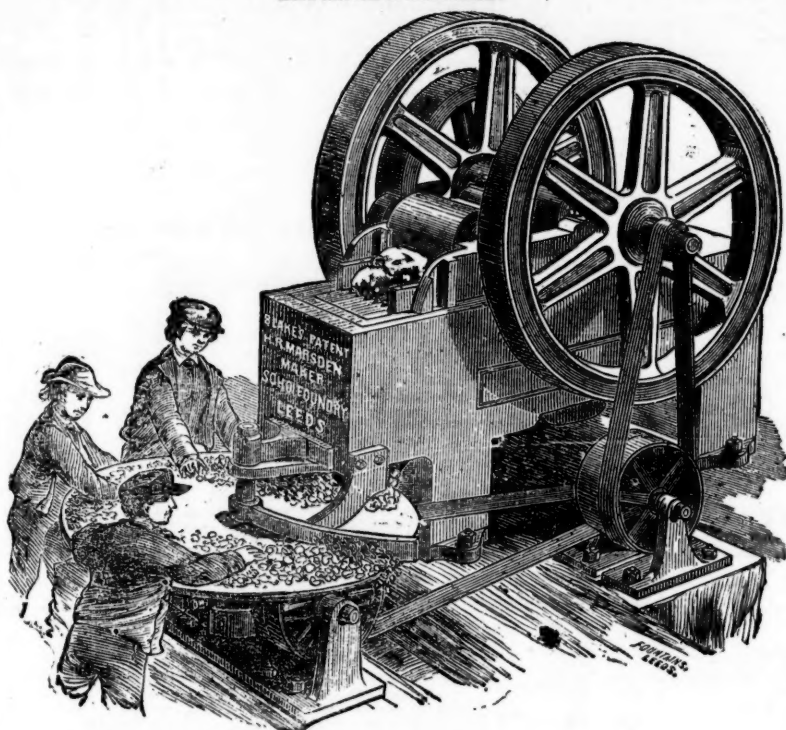
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OR ORE-CRUSHING
MACHINE,**

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

This is the only machine that has proved a success. This machine was shown in full operation at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Manchester, and at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh, where it broke 1½ ton of the hardest trap or whinstone in eight minutes, and was AWARDED TWO FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDALS. It has also just received a SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL at Santiago, Chili.

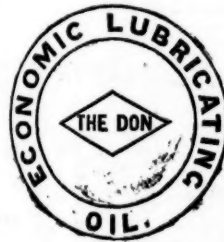
It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



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PRICE—By the Ton of 253 Gallons, 2s. 6d. a gallon; by the Cask of 40 Gallons, 2s. 9d.

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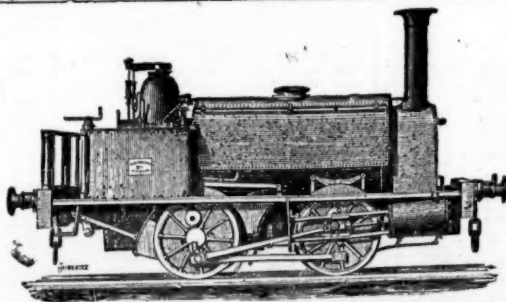
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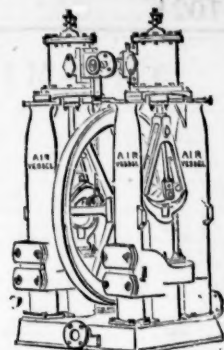
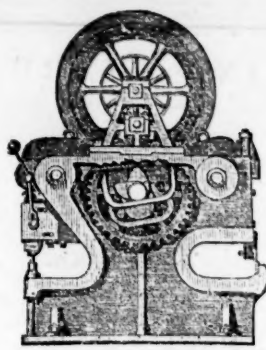
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CLEAR WIDE SPACE.
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Read Debility, its Cause and Cure; on the Special Treatment of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Dimness of Sight, Indigestion, &c. Illustrated with cases. Gives rules for cure by the New Medicines, Dr. SMITH will, for the benefit of country patients, on receiving a description of their case, send a letter of advice GRATIS. Pamphlet free by post in an envelope on receipt of two stamps.—Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total d.v.s.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	10 16 5	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
20000	Alcan, c, St. Just*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0	0 1 0	April 1871
18000	Boscawell Downs, c, St. Just*	91 5 0	160	140 145	615 15 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1872
2000	Bossall, c, St. Just*	100 0 0	50	75 85	110 0 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
500	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	1 17 0	0 10 0	June 1872
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	2 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
856	Cargill, c, Newlyn	18 15 7	—	7 1/2 8 1/2	1 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
6400	Cashwell, c, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 0	July 1872
6000	Cashwell, c, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	297 0 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1872
1000	Carr Bre, c, t, Illogan	35 0 0	—	25 25	11 9 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan	19 14 9	—	7 6 7	116 0 0	0 12 0	May 1872
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	49 14 6	—	65 70	98 6 0	1 5 0	Oct. 1872
656	Ding Dong, c, Gwulph	10 14 10	—	70	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1872
4206	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	1 0 0	—	4 1/2 5 1/2	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
10000	East Basset, c, t, Sancreed*	2 14 6	—	—	207 0 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1872
4144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer	32 0 0	—	13 15	13 1 3	0 2 6	Sept. 1872
6400	East Darren, c, t, Cardigan	0 9 9	—	—	80 15 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
3000	East Pool, c, t, Illogan	0 9 9	—	—	0 13 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1872
2800	Foxdale, c, t, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
5000	Frank Mills, c, t, Christow	3 10 6	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
3050	Gawton, c, Tavistock	15 5 0	—	—	15 10 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1872
40000	Glasgow Carr, c, t, 30,000 £1 p. 10,000	4 0 0	—	15 15	15 19 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1872
15000	Great Laxey, c, t, Helston	40 0 0	—	4 1/2 5	0 9 0	0 3 0	Oct. 1872
5008	Green Harth, c, t, Cumberland*	0 6 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), c, t	4 19 0	—	15 20	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
1024	Hindale, c, t, near Liskeard	8 10 0	—	6 1/2 6 1/2	3 18 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
6000	Hingham Down, c, t, Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 1 1/2	0 9 1/2	Dec. 1870
25000	Killalee, c, t, Tipperary	15 15 0	—	13 15	343 10 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
400	Lisburne, c, t, Cardigan	3 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	July 1872
2784	Lovell, c, t, Wendron	4 10 6	—	3 1/2 4	7 13 0	0 3 0	July 1872
9000	Marke Valley, c, t, Wrexham	5 0 0	—	—	61 3 0	0 18 0	Aug. 1872
9000	Miner's Co. of Ireland, c, t, 18	7 0 0	—	9 1/2 9 1/2	0 17 0	0 4 0	July 1872
20000	New Pembroke, c, t, Par Station	5 0 0	—	8 5 1/2	0 5 0	0 2 6	Sept. 1872
12000	North Hendre, c, t, Wales	2 10 0	—	17 16 17	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1872
2000	North Levant, c, t, St. Just	10 12 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 5 0	0 1 6	Nov. 1871
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c, t, Illogan	8 2 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5694	Pedn-ar-dra, c, t, Redruth	3 0 0	—	3 1/2 4	2 12 0	0 4 0	July 1872
5000	Penhalls, c, t, Agnes	4 3 4	—	—	39 15 0	0 11 8	July 1872
6000	Phoenix, c, t, Linkinhorne	15 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1871
1772	Pollard, c, t, Gwennap	10 0 0	—	20 22 1/2	104 12 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
2800	Preddoe, c, t, Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 6	Dec. 1871
1120	Preddoe, c, t, Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 6	Dec. 1871
15000	Queen, c, t, Calstock	0 10 0	—	17 17 18	0 10 0	0 6 0	Oct. 1872
12000	Rose Hill, c, t, Salop	7 10 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 14 0	0 1 6	Jan. 1872
5889	Rose Hill, c, t, Salop	4 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
10000	Rhett, c, t, St. Austell	1 1 0	—	200 220	694 10 0	0 6 0	Sept. 1872
612	South Caradon, c, t, Illogan	1 11 6	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1872
5000	South Carr Bre, c, t, Illogan	3 6 6	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
6000	South Darren, c, t, Cardigan	36 17 9	—	13 14	17 5 0	0 10 0	May 1872
242	Spearmoor, c, t, St. Just	10 15 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
940	St. Ives Consols, c, t, St. Ives	3 10 0	—	15 16	2 16 0	0 6 0	July 1872
8711	St. Just Amalgamated, c, t	6 0 0	—	5 1/2 5 1/2	40 18 0	0 3 0	Oct. 1872
12000	Tankerville, c, t, Salop	6 0 0	—	5 1/2 5 1/2	51 7 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
25000	Terras, c, t, St. Austell	9 0 0	—	55 59	40 18 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1872
6000	Truro, c, t, Pool, Illogan	5 15 0	—	15 13 15	8 10 0	0 14 0	Oct. 1872
4000	Trumpet Consols, c, t, Helston	4 5 0	—	39 39 39	5 7 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
15000	Van, c, t, Llanidloes	10 0 0	—	9 1/2 9 1/2	51 7 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
3000	W. Chiverton, c, t, Perranzabuloe	26 13 9	—	17 14 15	79 10 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1872
2048	West Wheal Frances, c, t, Illogan	47 0 0	—	70 69 70	0 3 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1871
12288	Wheal Arthur, c, t, Calstock	1 0 0	—	45 50	638 10 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1872
512	Wheal Basset, c, t, Illogan	5 2 6	—	9 1/2 9 1/2	0 13 0	0 2 6	Sept. 1872
6170	Wheal Grenville, c, t, Camborne	7 14 6	—	10 7 8	10 0 0	0 7 6	July 1872
2048	Wheal Killy, c, t, Agnes	5 4 6	—	15 13 14 1/2	8 18 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1872
4206	Wheal Killy, c, t, Agnes	3 10 6	—	—	14 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
506	Wheal Margaret, c, t, Uney Lelant	13 17 6	—	14 10 13	82 2 0	0 8 0	Sept. 1872
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, c, t, Menheniot	10 0 0	—	9 11	73 15 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1872
1000	W. Mary Hutings, c, t, Plympton	2 12 6	—	—	522 10 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
80	Wheal Owles, c, t, St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1871
12000	Wheal Russell, c, t, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	5 1/2 5 1/2	0 19 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1872
4006	Wheal Uney, c, t, Redruth	10 14 6	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1872
10000	Wheal Whistler, c, t, Warleggan	2 10 0	—	7 1/2 7 1/2	52 12 0	0 3 0	Oct. 1872
21000	Wicklow, c, t, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total d.v.s.	Per share.	Last paid.
36000	Almillos, c, Spain*	2 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 18 6	0 1 6	Sept. 1872
30000	Almillos, c, Spain*	1 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 2 0	0 0 8	Dec. 1871
30000	Australian, c, South Australia	7 7 6	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1871
4000	Boscawell, c, California	4 0 0	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	0 3 4	0 3 4	Aug. 1872
6000	Bensberg, c, Germany	10 0 0	—	24 23 1/2 24 1/2	9 5 0	1 5 0	Sept. 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, c, t, So. Africa	0 15 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
30000	Central American Association*	2 5 0	—	3 2 1/2 3 1/2	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
21000	Colorado Terrible, c, t, Colorado*	0 14 0	—	—	2 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
74162	Don Pedro Norte, c, t, Nevada*	10 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	1 0 0	0 1 0	July 1871
23500	Eberhardt, c, t, Nevada*	20 0 0	—	23 22 1/2 23 1/2	3 6 0	0 6 0	Oct. 1872
60000	Emma, c, t, Utah (25,000 full pd.)	20 0 0	—	23 22 1/2 23 1/2	2 4 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c, t, Aust.	2 10 0	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	2 4 0	0 3 0	April 1872
15000	Ferguson, c, California	2 0 0	—	15 16	1 16 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
30000	Flagstaff, c, t, Utah	10 0 0	—	16 15 16	2 16 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1872
25000	Fortuna, c, Spain*	2 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 2 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
50000	Gold Run, c, t, Utah	1 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1868
68000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia	1 3 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	14 3 4	0 5 0	Sept. 1872
15000	Linares, c, Spain*	3 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	1 10 0	0 10 0	April 1872
7297	Lusitana, c, t, Portugal* (45 shares)	10 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1872
20000	Mineral Hill, c, t, Nev.* £100 deb.	10 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 1 4	Sept. 1872
12000	Preussische Berg- u. Hütten Aktien, c, t	30 0 0	—	10 22	11 15 0	0 15 0	June 1872
10000	Pontbiquet, c, t, France	20 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 7 0	0 1 0	June 1871
300000	Port Phillip, c, t, Clunes*	1 0 0	—	4 3 1/2 4 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0	April 1872
44000	Richmond Consols, c, t, Nevada*	1 0 0	—	—	6 per cent.	—	April 1871
120000	Sierra Australis Mining Co. t.	2 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 1 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1872
112500	Sierra Buttes, c, t, Nevada*	5 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 12 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1871
60000	South American, c, t, California*	4 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	1 11 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1872
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, t, California*	2 10 0	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
20000	Telima, c, t, (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	2 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	0 3 0	May 1872
500	Westphalian, c, t, Prussia*	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, <i>g, s, *</i> (15 per cent. Preference).....	1 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	— Fully
20000	Anglo-Australian, <i>g, s, *</i> Victoria*.....	2 5 0	—	—	— May 1872
20000	Anglo-Brazilian, <i>g, s, *</i> Brazil*.....	0 19 0	—	1/2 1/2 1/2	— Mar. 1872
100000	Anglo-Chilean, <i>g, s, *</i> Chile*.....	2 10 0	—	1 1/2 1	— Fully
20000	Australian Union, <i>g, s, *</i> (210 shares).....	6 10 0	—	—	— April 1872
3000	Bellavista, <i>g, s, *</i> Peru*.....	0 15 0	—	—	— Oct. 1872
50000	Bonanza, <i>g, s, *</i> Brazil*.....	10 0 0	—	11 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2	— April 1872
12000	Camp Floyd, <i>g, s, *</i> Utah*.....	2 10 0	—	5 4 5	— Fully
40000	Cedar Creek, <i>g, s, *</i> California* (£5 shares).....	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully
85000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*.....	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully
7500	Champion, <i>g, s, *</i> Colorado*.....	2 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully
53000	Chontales, <i>g, s, *</i> Nicaragua* (and 15,000 of £10s.).....	5 0 0	—	—	— Feb. 1872
6000	Clifton, <i>g, s, *</i> Colorado*.....	3 0 0	—	—	— Allotm
10000	Crescent, <i>g, s, *</i> Plumas County, California*.....	0 17 6	—	—	— June 1872
100000	Cuba, <i>g, s, *</i> Minas Gerais, Brazil*.....	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares).....	1 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully
100000	Eclipse, <i>g, s, *</i> California*.....	6 0 0	—	—	— Dec.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*.....	1 0 0	—	—	— Fully
60000	Exchequer, <i>g, s, *</i> California*.....	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully
40000	Fortuna Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia.....	2 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully
150000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>g, s, *</i> New Granada*.....	1 0 0	—	—	— Fully
50000	General Brazilian, <i>g, s, *</i> Brazil*.....	1 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	— Fully
40000	Holcomb Valley, <i>g, s, *</i> California.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully
120000	I. X. L., <i>g, s, *</i> California*.....	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully
60000	Javali, <i>g, s, *</i> Nicaragua*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully
11000	Kansas, <i>g, s, *</i> Colorado*.....	1 5 0	—	—	— Sept.
12000	Lanestosa, <i>g, s, *</i> t, Vizcaya, Spain (£2 shares).....	1 0 0	—	6 5 1/2 6	— Fully
20000	Last Chance, <i>g, s, *</i> Utah.....	2 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	— Fully
165000	London and California, <i>g, s, *</i> Spain*.....	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully
4000	Malaga, <i>g, s, *</i> Spain*.....	1 0 0	—	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	— Fully
20000	Malpaso, <i>g, s, *</i> Colombia* (28000 issued).....	1 0 0	—	—	— Fully
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, <i>g, s, *</i> Utah*.....	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully
12000	Menzenberg, <i>g, s, *</i> Honnef, Germany*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., * N. Scot.	5 0 0	—	—	— Allot
4000	Monte Loretto, <i>g, s, *</i> Italy*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully
51000	New Quebrada, <i>g, s, *</i> Venezuela*.....	0 15 0	—	3 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully
50000	New Rosario, <i>g, s, *</i> Mexico*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Dec.
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, <i>g, s, *</i> Coromandel*.....	4 0 0	—	—	— Allot
20000	North American, <i>g, s, *</i> Canada*.....	7 0 0	—	3 2 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully
15000	Pacific, <i>g, s, *</i> Nevada and California (and reduced)*.....	4 0 0	—	4 1/2 4 1/2	— Fully
50000	Panulicillo, <i>g, s, *</i> Chile*.....	3 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully
80000	Pastorena United, <i>g, s, *</i> Italy*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully
18000	Pinto, <i>g, s, *</i> Colombia* (40000 issued).....	1 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	— Fully
50000	Quebrada, <i>g, s, *</i> (and 8000 deferred).....	0 17 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— July
100000	Rosa Grande, <i>g, s, *</i> Brazil* (£1 shares).....	0 17 0	—	—	— Allot
32500	Ruby Consolidated, <i>g, s, *</i> Nevada*.....	10 0 0	—	5 1/2 5 5 1/2	— Fully
30000	Russia, <i>g, s, *</i> Orenburg and Utah*.....	10 0 0	—	4 1/2 4 1/2	— Fully
25000	San Pedro, <i>g, s, *</i> Chile*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully
15000	Saturn, <i>g, s, *</i> Utah*.....	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully
50000	Silver Star, <i>g, s, *</i> Nevada*.....	1 0 0	—	2 1 1/2 2	— Fully
10000	Silver Plume, <i>g, s, *</i> Colorado*.....	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully
37500	Snowdrift, <i>g, s, *</i> Colorado*.....	17 10 0	—	17 15 10	— July
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*.....	2 10 0	—	—	— Fully
20000	Tolyaba, <i>g, s, *</i> Nevada*.....	1 0 0	—	—	— Fully
100000	Taquaril, <i>g, s, *</i> Brazil*.....	1 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	— Fully
20000	Thornhill Reef, <i>g, s, *</i> Australia*.....	1 0 0	—	—	— Fully
40000	Tuolumne, <i>g, s, *</i> California*.....	23 5 0	—	3 3 3 1/2 3 1/2	— May
43174	United Mexican, <i>g, s, *</i> Mexico*.....	10 0 0	—	2 1 1 1/2 1 1/2	— Fully
10000	Utah, <i>g, s, *</i> Utah*.....	1 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	— Fully
78000	Yorke Peninsula, <i>g, s, *</i> South Australia.....	1 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	— Fully